

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE



1.—Class 1. No. 10, First Prize of £30. J. H. Bradburne, near Lichfield, Staffordshire.
3.—Class 5. No. 968, First Prize of £10. J. H. Burbery, The Chase, near Kenilworth, Warwick.

2.—Class 5. No. 130, First Prize of £15. Lieutenant-Colonel Towneley, Burnley, Lancashire.
4.—Class 6. No. 978, First Prize of £10. Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, of Thorpe, near Tamworth, Staffordshire

PRIZE CATTLE FROM THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT WARWICK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

IMPERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

THE Emperors of Austria and France have severally explained the Peace of Villafranca. Neither of them, however, has explained the war, which remains inexplicable.

In an address to his "people" Francis Joseph declares that he accepted peace because he was deserted by his natural allies. A great French historian and statesman, whose services are not available to the Bonaparte dynasty, though his pen has done so much to exalt it, has summed up the whole case in one pregnant sentence—"The Emperor of the French knows how to make war; but it is the Emperor of Austria who knows how to make peace." Austria is in every sense the gainer. She has lost Lombardy; but it was scarcely worth the keeping. And, if it should become more valuable hereafter, she can easily pounce upon it from her famous Quadrilateral, or "Viereck," when the attention of Europe is distracted with graver matters. In the worst case she has but thrown her Jonah overboard and saved her ship; and the portion of Italy that remains to her is all the stronger and more secure by the sacrifice of that which was weak and untenable. Her physical supremacy in Italy remains as before; and out of Italy she has gained an advantage that is by no means so trifling as it may appear. Her arch enemy Kossuth has befooled himself. He trusted in Louis Napoleon, praised his tactics, looked to him to liberate Italy first and Hungary afterwards; and was left in the lurch, the laughingstock of the house of Hapsburg. Happy was it for Kossuth that he did not trust himself on Austrian soil, and that when Peace was agreed upon between the two Emperors he was safe in Turin. The most valuable part of the Kaiser's explanation is that in which he expresses his conviction that he got better terms from the French Emperor than he could have reasonably expected from the neutral Powers;—meaning Prussia and Great Britain. Those Powers, backed by their people, are of opinion that Austria, for her own sake, as well as for that of Europe, should possess no part of the Italian peninsula, and that the programme of Napoleon was correct when he expressed his intention of freeing Italy from "the Alps to the Adriatic." Had there been a Congress of the great Powers, and no war, not only might one hundred thousand lives have been saved, and at least a thousand millions of francs been spared to the three belligerent Powers, but Venetia, as well as Lombardy, might have been relieved of the hated presence of the Tedeschi.

The explanations of the Emperor of the French are by no means so satisfactory as those of his Imperial brother of Austria. The Austrian case is clear and intelligible. No one can misunderstand it. But Napoleon III. does not stand upon such vantage-ground. He has gained victories, but he has fallen short of his promises, and his explanations are nothing better than apologies. *Il s'excuse et s'accuse.* He has disgusted Italy, led Sardinia into a difficulty, and disappointed France. And why? Firstly, because he set his hand to a work of which he had not calculated the cost; secondly, because he, who made it his especial boast that whoever else might misunderstand the spirit of the age, he was up to its level, and knew its secret; thirdly, because he was so little acquainted with the passions that seethe in the hearts of the misgoverned and oppressed peoples and nationalities of Europe, that he thought it possible to wrest Italy from the grasp of Austria without exciting the hopes of all the Revolutionists of every country, his own not excepted; fourthly, because he thought Lombardy and Venice might be liberated while Rome was left in bondage; fifthly, because he thought the Pope was less an incumbrance and an evil than the Kaiser; sixthly, because he was of opinion that such men as Kossuth and Mazzini had no more moral influence and weight than his own Caussidières and Ledru Rollins; seventhly, because he thought he could set fire to one corner of a powder-magazine without causing a general explosion; eighthly, because he did not understand either Germany or Great Britain, or make any allowances for the jealousy, alarm, and hatred excited everywhere by the possibility of an attempted renewal of that era of conquest which began its end at Moscow, and was finally closed at Waterloo and the rock of St. Helena; lastly, and in one sentence, because he did not understand Europe, or even France, and miscalculated alike his means and his ends.

It was not apparently until after the Emperor had fought and won the battle of Solferino, and found himself under the necessity of attacking the Quadrilateral, that he awakened to the consciousness that the War was likely to become general, a consciousness that, we must say, was felt almost universally as soon as the Emperor of Austria threw down the gauntlet and resolved to do battle for the treaties by which he held his Italian possessions. Napoleon III. made a fatal mistake in meddling with the Italian business at all. It was no more his affair than it would be to attack England to-morrow for her alleged misgovernment of India, or for her preponderance in the Mediterranean. But even in the peace which has so clouded the Emperor's reputation for sagacity and statesmanship—leaving his reputation as a soldier brighter than ever—impartial observers will allow that he deserves some merit. When he found out his mistake he bravely endeavoured to remedy it. He withdrew from an untenable position. He found that the public sentiment of Italy and of all Europe demanded more than he could perform, and, not being prepared for the General War that was all but inevitable if he had persevered, he withdrew before it was too late, made a virtue of necessity, did the best he could for Sardinia and for the rest of Italy, and, having humbled Austria, but not too desperately to prevent her from becoming his friend and ally in future, he left the Italians to make the best of the new circumstances, and to help themselves.

There are many persons among ourselves, as well as throughout Europe, who imagine that the Emperor of the French can do no wrong, and that the Peace itself is but an interlude, and a preparation for a mightier war. *Il a reculé pour mieux sauter*, is their explanation of the circumstances. Perhaps they are right. But, whatever his intentions may be, it is certain that the whole state of Europe is exceedingly dangerous; that the Peace, so called, contains the fruitful germ of half a score of Wars, and is not likely to settle any of the vexed questions that trouble both Sovereigns and peoples. There is a talk of a Congress of the great Powers to be held at Zurich, and in which Great Britain has been invited to take part. But what use would it be for Great Britain to urge her ideas of reforms necessary for Italy? Great Britain, by

the universal voice of her people, in accord also with the universal voice of Italy, denounces the temporal government of the Pope as utterly incompatible with Italian liberty, independence, and progress. France and Austria are of a contrary opinion. Of what use, then, to argue the case, unless we be prepared to enforce our verdict at the point of the sword? Great Britain is not prepared for a war either to overthrow or to uphold the Papacy. It is not her business, and she will wash her hands of it, and allow the man who sowed the storm to reap the whirlwind.

SOME OF THE PRIZE ANIMALS AT WARWICK.

LAST week we gave a full report of this Show, which we now proceed to illustrate with a few of the principal winners. Radford (1), the winner of the head prize for aged shorthorn bulls (on the first page), is the property of Mr. Bradburn, of Pipe-place, near Lichfield, who entered two others in the same class, which included Hetman, Marmaduke, Prince Imperial, Marc Antony, Butterfly's Nephew, and May Duke, the winner of the Challenge Prize at Chelmsford last month. Although Radford has not the stamp of the "handsome Belleville," or Master Butterfly, and other monarchs of the Royal show in their turn, he is quite beyond the average of bulls, with a kind head, a rare back, and good thighs; and, sadly as many of the other shorthorn decisions were cavilled at, he fairly deserved his honours among some thirty opponents. Fidelity (2) had the honour of defeating the finest lot of two-year-old heifers that perhaps ever met in a show-yard. Last year she was one of the ten shown by Colonel Towneley in the yearling heifer class, when her companion Diadem was second to Queen of the Isles, and she has now ripened into a very fine, thick, and level heifer, with a sweet head and horn. The prize for the best bull of the pure longhorn breed went to (3) a spotted animal, the property of Mr. J. H. Burbury; and the pair of fortunate longhorn cows, "Dowager D 2" and "Simple P 6" (one of which we engrave), were the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, near Tamworth.

The aged bulls in "other established breeds" owned the black "Lywellyn" (2)—see page 75—the property of Colonel Pennant, as their winner in a very small entry. Sir Peregrine (1), the property of Mr. Farthing, of Stowey Court, near Bridgewater, defeated the aged Devon bulls, and deservedly, as he was of especial quality, and broad in the back, and, in fact, good all over.

In the cows of other established breeds, the Earl of Southesk won with Oriana (3), a very handsome Poll Angus, black in every part, and with as gentle and fine an eye, neck, and head as cow could well wear.

Few of the horse classes attracted more attention than the draymare Stout (4) and her foal. Her breeder is unknown, although her sire is not; but the former, if alive, would have infallibly turned up to claim her, if he had heard a few of the eulogiums on her low, lengthy form, good legs, round barrel, and thickness through the heart; while her nice blaze lent her great style. Her foal was also very good, and both are the property of Mr. Lowrie, of Cadoxton, near Cardiff. The agricultural mares were also well represented by Mr. Frost of Weststead's chestnut Suffolk "Diamond" (5), which here just reversed the decision which had been given at Ipswich a fortnight before in favour of Mr. Badham's red chestnut Suffolk "Duchess." Out of twenty in this class there were only six Suffolks; so it was quite a county triumph.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 19.

CASTLEREAGH, Talleyrand, Metternich, and Nesselrode once upon a time organised a Holy Alliance, and a Bonaparte died on an island rock! France was then the victim.

Now a Bonaparte, some fifty years later, step by step, is organising another Holy Alliance. Stuttgart first, Villafranca next; possibly follows, demurely, Berlin. Who is now the victim? The cloud in the sky already is bigger than the hand! Smiles succeed frowns, and a typhoon is born in an hour!

The same impenetrable mystery surrounds the Emperor. The same implacable silence. The same fascinating, melancholy smile.

For twelve long years, with Catholic devotion, he has kept a terrible secret. He has gathered a world's audience to hear him think. Phillip and the first Bonaparte disposed of courts, crowns, cabinets, camps, and churches as of the titular dignities of a chessboard. Another people's Emperor is making similar plans. No one individual since Adam's schoolboy days has elevated himself so far above other Emperors;—so exalted by created fortune as to arouse the jealousy of sleeping nations into fear! Never on world's record was such moderation—such judgment—such unheard-of proceedings. When the world said peace, Napoleon made war. When the world said war, Napoleon made peace. The Emperor's almost supernatural genius has galvanised me into a Bonapartist; yet he must pardon me for writing what I think.

The winter of discontent is not glorious summer by the sun of Villafranca! Everybody murmurs—army annoyed—navy dissatisfied! Peasant, peer, and prince grumbling in one grand chorus.

The Emperors met, shook hands, and parted. Take all the homicides, fratricides, infanticides, matricides, parricides, regicides, for five centuries; add all the railway accidents, including the Southern Michigan; throw in all the duels; sum up your total of human life and human misery, and how far it falls short of the fifty thousand mortals who have put on incorruption in five weeks' time for Italian liberty!

What can be done with this unhappy land? To-day, nine Kings, nine Cabinets, nine States, nine Governments, nine debts—all antagonistic! Has nine weeks' campaigning changed the system? The Pope sees not that by that one word "honorary" he has lost his temporal power for ever! "Commediante!" said Pio Sattimo to the first Bonaparte's suggestion to live in France. Napoleon was furious. "Tragediante!" was the second word at Fontainebleau. The drama is revived to-day, after sleeping for half a century. That mysterious number nine must be changed to that greatest of all numbers—number one.

Try federal government. Lombardy follows Sardinia, Venetia Lombardy; so Tuscany, Modena, Parma. By-and-by, the Papal States, Naples, Monaco, and San Marino. Centralise at Milan or Turin, make the Monarchy constitutional, Victor Emmanuel King; Cavour Premier; d'Azeglio, Foreign Affairs. Have two Houses in each State, with Congress of Upper and Lower Parliament for all. Instead of nine Powers, consolidated under Sardinia, have one navy, one army, one currency, one people, as in America. The Emperor has a plan. This may be it. Victor Emmanuel may then offer Napoleon presidency. From President one step to Emperor. That would satiate the self-esteem of France. Nothing else will but war against Prussia and England. For dissatisfaction reigns supreme: Bourse speculations, contracts, self-love, prospects, wiseacres—all have been capsize by the Emperor. It was a theatrical disappointment. Battle cries and dying groans, like bills and advertisements, had wrought high hopes. Magenta was the bills. The house was crowded; Solferino was orchestra, winding up excitement to beautiful frenzy—all happy, expectant, impatient, to see curtain rise; when, unhappy hour! manager appears—begs pardon—weather debilitatingly hot—prima donna suddenly ill—no performance—no money returned. Of course all are disappointed. *Voilà France!*

Villafranca after Solferino was beer after burgundy. Before peace, delight; after it—disquiet. All folk with finger on lip; nobody satisfied. Fourteen English journals, all the Italian, all the German papers met an early grave a few hours after birth yesterday. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS came through. Smothering ideas is as dangerous as slaughtering armies.

Napoleon knows his epoch. Mazzini, Garibaldi, Orsini, and Bonaparte were members of the Carbonari.

Orsini died like a patriotic assassin. Mazzini closeted with Kossuth is manufacturing anarchy. Garibaldi, Nature's soldier, chief of assassins, leader of filibusters, soldier and sailor—Admiral at Rio, General at Rome; Garibaldi, merchant in America—born on

the 4th of July—the farmer of Cafria; Garibaldi, this wonderful man, in a few weeks will be in exile, in prison, or head of an Italian army against Austria, Piedmont, or France. The times are changing.

Hapsburg negotiated after Austerlitz, as Hapsburg negotiates after Solferino. This time there are many secret words pointing against Prussia and England. Without Austria, Russia and France alone could close up and crush Prussian Germany like corn between two millstones.

Prussia has done too much against France—too little for Austria! Austria may mobilise an army on Lombard frontier. Napoleon knows his epoch. Bonaparte was born in revolution, exiled in revolution, lived in revolution; and 'twas revolution that made Napoleon Emperor! Child of revolution, he cannot go against his nature. He loves agitation, and rides upon the storm. He is happy in a whirlwind, holding France in his teeth. Driving Europe with one hand, he has another left for England! You can purify the Thames at London-bridge by commencing at the Nore. Italy's disease is driven inward; but when the malady breaks out, like Vesuvius, the eruption is devastating. Politically, Europe is rotten. The first Bonaparte broke divine right of Kings. This man knows that the voice of the people is the voice of God. There is to be a social upheaving of the masses. Napoleon laughs at St. Cloud to see the pot boil and bubble. He knows that in days of peace standing armies, like rails on stairs, or capital in banking, are seldom used, although one likes to know that they are there. Anniversary days are near. On the 15th of August the Austrian Emperor and Empress may visit Paris in company with delegates from European Governments, not omitting one from England. The times are changing. Paris, son of Orleans, like Victoria, daughter of Guelph, was born on the 24th; but one was born in May, the other in August. On the 24th of August the Count de Paris will be twenty-one; and I think he will make a speech.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR IN PARIS.—NAPOLEON'S SPEECH TO THE SENATE AND THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Emperor arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud, by the railroad *de ceinture*, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. His Majesty was received, on alighting from his carriage, by the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

At noon His Majesty heard mass in the chapel of the Palace, and immediately afterwards received Prince Jerome, the Princess Marie Clothilde Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Prince and Princess Lucien Murat, and Princess Anna, their daughter. The members of the Privy Council, of the Council of Ministers, the Grand Officers of the Crown, and the Officers and Ladies of the Household, had also the honour of being received by the Emperor.

The *Moniteur* says that, though the Emperor wished to remain unrecognised during the rapid journey he has just accomplished, yet everywhere, after he crossed the frontier of France, the people assembled on the different points of his route, and hailed his return with the warmest acclamations.

On Tuesday the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which—M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Baroche—addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his thanks for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the late events. His Majesty said:—

Gentlemen,—On finding myself once more among you, who, during my absence, have surrounded the Empress and my son with so much devotion, I feel constrained, first of all, to thank you, and then to explain the reasons of my conduct.

When, after a prosperous campaign, the French and Sardinian armies arrived under the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack in front the enemy, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flanks by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and as I was about to begin the long and barren war of sieges, I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes, or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, nor checked the impulse of my army, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the aid of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, which had already flowed too freely, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

It was neither through weariness nor exhaustion that I stopped, nor as abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve; but because there was something which in my heart I deemed more precious—the interests of France.

Do you think that it has not cost me something to rein in the ardour of my soldiers, who, flushed with victory, were eager to be led forward?

Do you think it was nothing to me openly, in the sight of Europe, to strike out of my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you think it has cost me nothing to see noble illusions destroyed, and patriotic hopes dissipated in honest hearts?

In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country might be endangered I concluded peace.

Is it to be said, then, that our efforts and sacrifices have been thrown away? No. As I have said in my address to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles we have vanquished a numerous army, which yields to none in bravery and in organisation. The King of Piedmont, formerly called the guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion and the frontier of his States advanced from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the Sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the imperious want of salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe.

AUSTRIA.—THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The Emperor returned to Laxemburg Castle, near Vienna, on the morning of Saturday last, and at once issued a manifesto in which he explains his motives for concluding peace. The following is the manifesto:—

When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the Crown, and the honour and welfare of the country, have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause, in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest, would be victorious.

Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favourable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honour of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardour, and full of the same courage, maintained a position the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as a Sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time. And, notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that, this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the Governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient Allies, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events

which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

The honour of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries that ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain in any event conditions less unfavourable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people; and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external of Austria by the happy development of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now, by the confidence with which they respond to me, they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realisation of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas! returned from the combat.

(Signed)

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Luxemburg, 15th July, 1859.

Galvani publishes the following telegram from Vienna of Tuesday:—"The Archduke William, who has returned from Verona, is to resume the chief command of the army. The official notification of the promotion of General Baron de Hess to the grade of Marshal has been published, and General Ramming has been appointed chief of the general staff. The rumours relative to the modifications in the Cabinet have ceased. The special provinces are to obtain organic statutes, with a proper representation."

SARDINIA.

(From our Correspondent in Italy.)

TURIN, July 17.

I HAVE no words to convey to you the utter dismay exhibited here on the announcement of a peace being concluded. Never, probably, did a people exhibit such a revulsion from triumphant joy to black despair. With all the bloody sacrifices of Magenta and Solferino they bore up manfully. The cause was a great one. All Europe was spectator of their struggles and achievements. There was scarcely a family of Northern Italy that had not to mourn for at least one of its members; and yet, with all this, they consoled themselves by thinking that a free Italy, "from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic," was to be the prize of victory, and that millions of posterity would bless them as the saviours of their country.

In the midst of their greatest efforts, while the wounded are borne back to Turin and Genoa, uttering the noblest sentiments for the cause—while the cannon around Peschiera are awaking the echoes of the Tyrol Alps—comes the first whispering word of an armistice, and then the brief bulletin informing them that a peace is concluded—Lombardy ceded to Sardinia, the Venetian States to remain under the sway of Austria, and (more incomprehensible than all) the Pope to be the head of an Italian Confederation. That a war for liberty should end in the supremacy of the Papedom is such an outrage on the common sense of the Italian people as up to this hour no man so much as dared to speculate on. The Pope, whose misgovernment has been the scandal of his century, whose people are starving, whose prisons are full, whose tribunals are unjust, whose troops are police spies—the Pope who, of all the Sovereigns of Italy, has conciliated no party, attached no adherents—the Pope, all whose instincts of rule are founded upon priestly domination and priestly influence—the Pope, whose sway is typified in the slaughter of Perugia—that he should be selected as the head of a confederation meant to inaugurate Italian freedom, is only to insult all to whom the proposal is made. By what right has the French Emperor arrested our victorious march? What event has occurred in the world to bid us halt? is the question asked on every side. It was but the other day, at Milan, he told us how he comprehended Italian independence—"Italy, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, without an Austrian." Venetians are not less our countrymen than the men of Milan and Brescia. If for nothing else, the splendid defence in '48 claims for them every sympathy of whatever calls itself Italian. Why are they, then, to be sacrificed; and to what political expediency is the sacrifice made? Who has done this treason? for treason it is, in every one's question. Had Solferino been a drawn battle, or even a defeat for the allies, what worse terms could have been accepted? Lombardy was won; the game was over; not an Austrian stood upon its soil. What, therefore, had the Emperor of Austria to cede? Surely not that which his arms had lost. We might as well talk about our right over the States of North America.

There is not a conjecture, possible or impossible, which is not made to explain the mystery. It is England has done it. England will not permit Venice to be held by a naval Power. It is Russia has enforced a peace. Russia fears that the war, if persisted in, may take the proportions of a struggle of nationalities, and Poland be engaged. It is the menace of Prussia has done it. Prussia, on the Rhine, calls the Emperor to meet her forces, with all that he can muster. Others aver that discords have broken out between the French Emperor and the King of Piedmont, or with Cavour—with whose ambitious views, it is said, the Emperor Napoleon expressed a cold sympathy; and, lastly, some—and they are not the least serious thinkers—fancy that they read the policy in the man, and say, "He has done with us, here, what he did with the English in the Crimea. When enough had been accomplished for the glory of France, he made a peace. The same game by which he evinced himself great in victory and moderate in negotiation he has now repeated. Will Austria be as grateful for this moderation as Russia was? and, if so, are these the details of a great league—the coils of a mighty serpent, which are gradually encircling England?"

While men thus guess and conjecture, events hurry onward. Cavour and his colleagues retire; and this "dismissal" is accepted by the King; for their successors are named—men only known as avowed Napoleonists or favourers of absolutism. Where is this to end? The *Movimento*, a Genoese paper, innocently asks if, now that the war is over, and the Constitution restored, the freedom of the press will be also re-established? The war is over, it is true; but it is not quite so certain that, though Piedmont has gained Lombardy, she has not bought territory at the price of her liberty.

The next consideration is, who concurs in this peace? Not the Piedmontese; certainly not the Lombards; still less the inhabitants of the Duchies. What will Garibaldi do? What will the forty thousand armed volunteers, who care more for honour and Italian liberty even than for a "general amnesty"? If England but knew how to use the present emergency, she might take the first place in Europe this moment. It is not at all impossible, however, that Republicans and Mazzinians may usurp the position; and anarchy and an intestine war succeed to this lamentable drama of independent Italy.

[A letter from the same correspondent, which arrived too late for insertion in our last week's Number, will be found in another column.]

Count Cavour, having, as stated last week, resigned his post as Prime Minister of the King of Sardinia, Count Arce was charged with the formation of a new Government; but the Count, who appears to be a friend and dependent of Louis Napoleon, has not been successful in obtaining the support of the Piedmontese statesmen, who doubtless view with the same disgust as M. Cavour the terms of peace which have been granted to Austria. The Marquis d'Azeglio was telegraphed to return to Turin, but he declined to join with M. Arce; and, in consequence, the latter was compelled to decline the task of forming a Government. A new Ministry has, however, been formed, consisting of General La Marmora, Minister of War, and also President of the Council; General Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Egtana, Minister of Finance; Marquis Monticelli, Minister of Public Works; and Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice.

The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on Friday week. According to some accounts their reception was enthusiastic; whilst according to other accounts, apparently more to be relied on, there was little spirit in the demonstration, such cheers as there were being for the King. Napoleon left on the following day for France.

Neither at Milan nor at Turin have the tidings of peace brought that joy which they might bring. The cause of Italy in general is looked upon as sold by the French.

The National Guard of Turin have opened a subscription for a medal to be offered to Count Cavour.

The *Ami de la Religion* states that the Abbé Baujet, tutor to the children of the King of Sardinia, has just been drowned while bathing in the park of St. Salva.

The following proclamation has been issued by the King of Sardinia to his new subjects in Lombardy:—

People of Lombardy!—Heaven has blessed our arms. With the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, we arrived in a few days, from victory to victory, on the banks of the Mincio.

To-day I return among you to give you the happy intelligence that God has granted your wishes.

An armistice, followed by preliminaries of peace, has assured independence to the people of Lombardy, in conformity with the desire by you so often expressed.

Henceforward you will form, with our ancient States, one sole free family.

I will take charge of your destinies; and, sure of finding in you that co-operation of which the chief of the State has need to create a new administration, I say to you,—People of Lombardy, trust in your King; it will be his care to establish, on solid and imperishable bases, the happiness of the new countries which Heaven has confided to his government.

Milan, July 13, 1859.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals, calling upon them to assume sentiments of moderation, and warning them that he will order the suppression or suspension of any journal which may utter invectives against the recent events by which at the same time the King and his august ally may be attacked.

TUSCANY.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

FLORENCE, July 15.

The news of the conclusion of the amnesty between the two Emperors, reaching this town on the 12th of July, threw the population into a state of sorrow and disappointment painful to see and to hear. After so many brilliant victories such a concession appeared inexplicable, and shocked the good sense and patriotic feelings of the multitude.

As in all similar emergencies, surmises and exaggerations were not wanting, and great was the agitation in this orderly city when the rumour spread from mouth to mouth that the amnesty was but the preliminary of a peace—a peace shortly to be signed by the belligerent Powers, and not at all to the honour or the advantage of Italy.

On the afternoon of July 13 an announcement, purporting to be an extract from the *Monitore Toscano*, was posted up in different parts verifying the rumours of the day, and promising further particulars to be published in the *Monitore* of that evening. The excited people directed themselves in crowds to the administration of the journal, layd such as issued with copies of the paper (which they tore into pieces), and finally invaded the office, burying all copies of the paper which they could lay hands on. Unjust as such conduct undoubtedly was, and unreasonable in the highest degree, it yet served one great purpose, in showing that the Florentines so much hated the ungrateful news that they carried their enmity even to the inanimate sheets that bore the woful tidings, and to the innocent publishers thereof.

This public demonstration was the signal for the establishment of a new daily paper, published on the day following, without notice or preliminary of any description, under the title of the *Nazione*.

The *Monitore* continues, however, to maintain its place; and, though several numbers have been burnt, people begin to see the folly of endeavouring to destroy facts by annihilating the organ that announces them.

Yesterday a deputation left Florence for the capital of Sardinia to learn the true state of affairs, and to express the fixed determination of Tuscany not to tolerate any terms that should tend towards the re-establishment of the fallen dynasty. Two messages have been dispatched by telegraph to Turin, to which no reply has been received. The news of the resignation of Cavour meets with universal dissatisfaction. The city for the present remains tranquil.

July 16.

Since writing the above, news has reached Florence of the outbreak of an insurrection in Leghorn. Troops left for that town this morning by railway, though Florence could but ill afford them, being at present almost without armed forces. A National Guard is in course of formation. Reports have reached us of a manifestation at Arezzo, in which the offices of the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were burned in the public square. So much for fame! Demigods to-day—to-morrow scarecrows and objects of derision.

Florence continues quiet. All attempts at the formation of crowds are strenuously put down, and handbills and official manifestos are posted up, calling the people to order, to patience, and to a maintenance of the opinions they exhibited on the eventful 27th of April. So strong is the feeling against the exiled Duke that any attempt on his part to return to Florence must be attended with serious consequences. Tuscany will not have him.

Every one is on the *qui vive*, and the popular opinion is that some great event is in course of preparation in this unhappy country.

PRUSSIA.

Since the return of the Princess Frederick William to Berlin from England her Royal Highness has not appeared much in public, but on the morning of Friday week, in company with her Royal consort, the Princess passed through Berlin on her way to Pankow, where their Royal Highnesses were present at the consecration of a church which has been restored, and to which a new tower has been added. At the conclusion of the ceremony their Royal Highnesses partook of a déjeuner in the adjacent Castle of Schonhausen, and afterwards returned to Potsdam.

An important despatch of Lord John Russell to the Prussian Government, published in the German papers, has been retranslated into English. It bears date "June 22," and strongly urges on the Prussian Government the duty and advantage of neutrality. Lord John suggests that it depends chiefly upon the moderate and sagacious behaviour of Prussia whether the war is to be confined to Italy or extend to German territory, and perhaps to other parts of Europe; and he represents that the momentous question of involving the Continent in war should not be decided on the ground of vague hypothesis and exaggerated apprehensions.

The following order of the day to the army was published in Berlin on Monday:—

At the moment when war broke out between the two neighbouring great Powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The change which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent Powers suddenly concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate, whatever might be the destinies of war. You have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says General Field Marshal Wrangel has been relieved from the command in chief of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. It goes on thus:—"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognised as not maintainable; nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815." The article further says:—"The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon."

The article concludes:—"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. While discontinuing her military measures, she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

BAVARIA.

The Chambers were opened on Wednesday, and the following is a summary of the Royal speech:—"The King has assembled the Deputies at a serious time, in order to re-establish the means for the fulfilment of a federal duty. The state of political affairs requires extraordinary efforts; but the people do not fear any sacrifices for their and for the country's interest. The conclusion of peace has lessened the want of money." In conclusion, a bill (*projet de loi*) was brought in, according to the requirements of the Constitution, for the election of a Parliamentary Committee required by the law of 1848. The budget was also communicated to the Chambers. The sitting closed with enthusiastic cheers.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal rifle match at Zurich—the most important of those popular institutions by which Switzerland, without a regular army, keeps up the warlike efficiency of her population—is still going on, and continues to attract large crowds of Swiss and foreign visitors. The subscriptions increased lately considerably, and at last amounted to 110,000fr., to be employed in the purchase of gold and silver articles, ornamented arms, &c., for the most successful competitors. In addition to the rifle match, a meeting of the Gymnastic Societies of all Switzerland is also being held at Zurich, and the best wrestlers of the different cantons take part in the contest.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal died of diphtheria on the 16th inst. (A brief memoir of her Majesty will be found in our "Obituary" column.)

The blight is very heavy in the vineyards. Short crops are expected.

DENMARK.

Royal letters patent, dated Skodsborg, July 18, adjourn *sine die* the opening of the Holstein Provincial Extraordinary Diet, originally fixed for the 25th.

RUSSIA.

Prince Nicholas Orloff, son of the first Plenipotentiary of Russia at the Congress of Paris, is appointed successor to the late M. de Richter as Russian Minister at Brussels.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg gives details of the solemn inauguration of a monument to the memory of the Emperor Nicholas on the 25th ult. The monument consists of an equestrian statue, in bronze, from the studio of Baron Klodt, and it is said to be remarkable alike for beauty of execution and for boldness of design. The Emperor wears the cavalry uniform of his favourite regiment. The bust bears a striking resemblance to the original.

UNITED STATES.

The political news from the States is unimportant. The American Minister in Mexico is said to be negotiating for special advantages to Americans, in consideration of aid in men and money to be afforded by the United States to the Juarez or "Liberal" party.

The national holiday, the 4th of July, was celebrated throughout the Union with much enthusiasm in the usual manner, and without any serious disasters.

The mammoth balloon Atlantic, which started from St. Louis on the evening of the 1st on a voyage to seaboard, landed near Troy, New York, on the 3rd, making the distance, 1150 miles, in 19h. 50m.; four gentlemen were in the balloon.

CANADA.

No political events of importance have taken place. The removal of the seat of Government to Quebec is going steadily on. Part of the military are to be left at Toronto till buildings are complete for the reception of Government. At Ottawa buildings are to be pushed on with vigour. The accounts of the crops from all parts of the country are rather favourable.

INDIA.

The campaign on the borders of Oude has ended, and the regiment have been withdrawn into their quarters.

The Travancore disturbances are likely to end satisfactorily.

The exportation on board Austrian merchant vessels, of the following articles for the fitting out of war ships—namely, coals, ships' timber, cattle, and meat—is again permitted.

The running of the Lloyd's steamers commences to Constantinople on the 23rd of July (to-day), to Smyrna on the 26th of July, and to Alexandria on the 11th of August.

ITALIAN CONFERENCE.—It is stated that a conference is to be held at Zurich of Plenipotentiaries from Austria, France, and Sardinia; and that M. Bourqueney is to represent France, and Count Colloredo Austria. The representative for Sardinia is not named.

A DEPUTATION of the Senate of Belgium waited on the King of the Belgians at Laeken on Saturday, and presented an address of congratulation to his Majesty on the birth of a son to the Duke de Brabant. The King returned a gracious reply.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A conspiracy against Prince Milosch and his son Michael has been discovered at Belgrade. The former was to have been assassinated on the 11th inst. at Topeschider, and the latter at Schabaz. The conspirators are ex-Ministers and Senators, and the Prince vows that he will put them to death, although the Porte has formally protested against his doing so.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.—In last Saturday's extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet Austria withdrew her proposals of the 7th inst., and Prussia hers of the 4th inst. Prussia further proposed that the former resolution of the Federal Diet to assemble a corps of observation on the Rhine be cancelled. Austria communicated the preliminaries of the peace, and proposed that the contingents should be returned and the Federal fortresses restored to a peace footing.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—On the morning of the 3rd instant (says a correspondent writing from Vesuvius) the crater, in the direction of Pompeii, formed a fosse, so that it is impossible to ascertain its actual depth. Flames of various colours proceed from it; the whole crater trembles, and the fissures which were made in it a few days since are now a bed of fire. Towards the Hermitage another opening has been made, with two separate "chimneys," one of which throws out firestones, and the other pumice and ashes. The mouth from which the circular flames issued is now much enlarged. At the foot of the mountain, in the direction of Resina, a small crater has been formed, from which are ejected red-hot stones, weighing a pound each. About 200 feet below it a crater has been formed in a fosse, whence issues red-hot lava, which runs forward so violently that, if it took a straightforward direction, it must arrive soon in Resina or Portici. It branches off, however, in three different directions.

THE FRENCH AND THE PIEMONTESE.—Now that the sun has made all faces black, and the dust all coats white, I declare it is almost impossible to distinguish French from Piedmontese, only the latter sing more frequently and more in tune, and when at rest exhibit greater modesty, amiability, and gentleness of disposition. The Frenchman thinks that he must always look savage to be thought brave. The high cheek-bones, the small grey eye, and small turn-up nose, the kepi-brim turned up at an angle of 45 degrees; the long, scraggy, cravatless neck; the destructive organ highly developed behind the ear; the swagger and bluster of the whole mien and bearing—have something repulsive and offensive. "I am a killing machine," says the Frenchman; "they have tempered me, a grand me, wound me up for my murderous work. Kill me, or I will kill you; that is all I am good for—all I care for. I am always fighting, or else furnishing up my weapons. I have a cartridge in my gun barrel, and the bayonet at its end. I fire my piece, then instantly charge. The Emperor has said it, the bayonet is a French weapon." The Italian at rest has a bland, mild, and modest look. There lurks in that countenance a look of ineffable enjoyment of existence. Down he lies on the ground, and looks up at his deep blue heaven, and his musket lies harmless gathering dew—future rust—in the grass, and his knapsack makes him no very hard pillow. "Oh! let me live!" says the Italian. "King and country call me under arms, and here I am; I have met the Austrian, and stood his fire as I was bidden. I came to close quarters, and thought I had better give him a few inches of my bayonet than take any of his. He has no business in my Italy, any more than I have in his Germany. My King is always foremost in the fight, and where is the craven who would skulk behind? But, for the rest, this war trade is a confounded Cain business, all hard crusts and hard knocks. I hate the din and the dust; and the cannon, if it does not kill, at least shatters a well-organised tyrranum all to pieces. We will see the Austrians out, if God help us, and then we will have piping times again; our cool wine gardens, our lemonades, and the arch-yed girls we have left behind us."—Letter from the Armies.

LITERATURE.

"IDYLLS OF THE KING,"* AND FASHIONABLE POETRY.

(FIRST NOTICE.)

There is a true and eternal poetry, which touches the heart of all humanity. There is an inferior kind of poetry, which tickles the fancy of the educated and the semi-educated. The poets of the first order are rare; of the second order, many. King David in the Psalms, Ezekiel and Isaiah in the Prophecies, and Shakspeare in his plays and sonnets, are of the first. Of the same class, also, though varying in power and degree of excellence, are Homer and Milton, Euripides, Eschylus, and Pindar, Burns, Wordsworth, and Byron. Of the second order are Anacreon and Sappho, Horace and Tibullus, Donne and Cowley, Dryden and Pope, Rogers and Campbell; and in our own day Alfred Tennyson. Aristotle, an old authority, but by no means an obsolete one, declares that the poet must possess either "frenzy" or "art." The frenzied poets are the greatest. Next to these are the poets who combine frenzy with art; and, last of all, those who make "art" the one thing needful; who have no frenzy; who cannot sit on the tripod of the Pythoness; who cannot look either far behind or far before them; who deal with the understanding and the fancy, and not with imagination and the depths of the inner consciousness; who are of the lawn, lawny and smooth-shaven, and not of the mountain mountainous, rugged, heaven-piercing, and cloud-capped. All the highest poets are the most popular in the best sense of the word. Shakspeare and Burns speak to the duke, the doctor, and the ploughman, and one of these does not understand him better than another. But Horace, Tibullus, Pope, and Tennyson speak to the duke and the doctor only, or to the duke's duchess and daughters, or to the learned man and his circle;—and are unknown, or, if known, unfelt, and unesteemed by the great heart of the common people.

The pervading fault of all Mr. Tennyson's poems is that they have little or no heart in them. Milton declares that poets should be "simple, sensuous, and passionate." Mr. Tennyson is simple and sensuous, but he is not passionate. He is eminently fresh and musical in his phraseology, but not out of the fulness of his heart does he speak, but only out of the richness of his mouth. What Millais is to painting so is Tennyson to poetry. The super-reality of both makes them unreal; and we long to get out of the company of their stiff heroes and heroines, and tread the common sward along with, and hear the voices of, common men and women. Tennyson is to some extent both classic and romantic. But it is difficult to draw the exact line which separates the two. The classic, as its name implies, is built upon the classic rules of construction, and formerly dealt exclusively with classical subjects. But England is herself classical, as well as Greece and Rome, and has her own rules of composition and her own subjects of song, and has thus extended the limits of what was formerly called classical poetry. But, reverting to Aristotle's definition, the classical may be called accomplished, and the romantic the frenzied. The accomplished deals with rules, and follows precedents, and, by the very excess and elaboration of art, becomes classical. The frenzied knows nothing of rules; it speaks from internal promptings, will not be restricted in its choice of subjects, considers Nature superior to Art, just as the greater includes the less, and will draw its ideas and its illustrations, its tropes and its metaphors, whence it will. Thus, Chaucer and Spenser were romantic and not classic. Shakspeare and Milton were both classic and romantic. Pope was classic, and partook but little of the romantic. Wordsworth, Byron, Moore, and Scott were romantic only. Campbell was both classic and romantic. Burns was entirely romantic. Shelley was great in both styles; and so was Keats. And all these poets were clear as sunshine. There is not the least obscurity about their writings. The uneducated man can understand them as well as the educated. They had a meaning, and they expressed it; and, if oracular, were never dark. And, whether a poet write in the classic or romantic style, the world will not object, for both styles are good and legitimate. All that they require is that he shall have the frenzy or the art, or both in combination; and that before he speaks to them he shall have something to say.

Tennyson has not much to say, except to green girls about to be or just emancipated from the bread and butter and the pinafore of the boarding schools, or to the *blases* of literature, for whom wholesome Shakspeare and Milton have no zest. He gave promise of better things. His collected poems published in 1842 awakened the hope that a great poet had arisen amongst us. If he had published no more than those two volumes his fame would have lived, like that of Burns, Shelley, and Keats, not so much for what he had done as for the rich promise of that which he seemed likely to do in the fuller maturity of his powers. But since that time his every step has been downward. His "In Memoriam" was all but equal to his earlier poems. "The Princess" was weak and puerile, not even up to the standard of the circulating library. His "Maud" was still flatter and more unprofitable. And now we have his "Idylls of the King," which a coterie of critics will puff, which fashionable people will buy and affect to admire, and which will never reach, except in the echoes of newspapers, the great heart and understanding of the men of England. The men of England, in fact, are averse from poetry, because poetry—or rather verse which masquerades in the disguise of poetry—is no longer written for men, or even for women, but for girls and raw boys. The poetry of our fathers and forefathers was wine of the right vintage; that of the present age, with some few exceptions, is sugar and water, without pith or spirit.

The "Idylls of the King" are four episodes in the epic history of King Arthur, and are severally named "Enid," "Vivien," "Elaine," and "Guinevere." They have all the well-known characteristics of the author—his delicate modulation and melody of language; his skilful mastery of our noble English tongue; his admirable revival of old words, which he uses in such a manner as to make us forget that they have ever become obsolete, and to make us determine that they shall never again become so. His manner is exquisite, but his matter is, for the most part, not exactly childish, but girlish, and bearing as little relation to true poetry of the high order as Verdi's operas to the music of the spheres. The first story, entitled "Enid," reads like one of the fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen, only it is neither so original nor so natural. The lady Enid, whose faded silk dress and whose right to appear in a more befitting costume are the main agonies of the poem, is wedded to a lord who becomes jealous of her from overhearing the fog end of a sentence which she uttered when he was half asleep and ought not to have listened to her. In consequence he subjects her to a series of silly indignities, which, if they did not create amusement in the reader, might excite indignation against so stupid a husband, but which Mr. Tennyson details with the most marvellous simplicity and good faith. The whole plot turns upon her "dress." He orders her out into the wilds, in her "meanest suit," with strict injunctions not to speak to him, he following on horseback:—

Through marches, and by bandit-haunted holds,
Gray swamps and pools, waste places of the fern,
And wildernesses, perilous paths, they rode:
Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon:
A stranger meeting them had surely thought,
They rode so slowly and they look'd so pale,
That each had suffer'd some exceeding wrong.
For he was ever saying to himself,
"O that I wasted time to tend upon her,
To compass her with sweet observances,
To dress her beautifully and keep her true!"

They meet three banditti, and Enid, riding first, overhearing their conversation, and that they intended to slay the man and run away with the woman, breaks her husband's injunction, and warns him of the danger. Danger!—it was not danger to him:—

He made a wrathful answer. "Did I wish
Your silence or your warning? one command

* "Idylls of the King." By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. Moxon and Co.

I laid upon you, not to speak to me.
And thus you keep it! Well then, look—for now,
Whether you wish me victory or defeat,
Long for my life, or hunger for my death,
Yourself shall see my vigour is not lost."

Then Enid waited pale and sorrowful,
And down upon him bare the bandit three.
And at the midstmost charging, Prince Geraint
Drove the long spear a cubit thro' his breast
And out beyond; and then against his brace
Of comrades, each of whom had broken on him
A lance that splinter'd like an icicle,
Swung from his brand a windy buffet out
Once, twice, to right, to left, and stunn'd the twain
Or slew them, and dismounting like a man
That skins the wild beast after slaying him,
Strip'd from the three dead wolves of woman born
The three gay suits of armour which they wore,
And let the bodies lie, but bound the suits
Of armour on their horses, each on each,
And tied the bridle-reins of all the three
Together, and said to her, "Drive them on
Before you;" and she drove them thro' the waste.

Ultimately Geraint is wounded in a similar encounter with other "cattiffs":—

So fared it with Geraint, who, being prick'd
In combat with the follower of Limours,
Bled underneath his armour secretly,
And so rode on, nor told his gentle wife
What all'd him, hardly knowing it himself,
Till his eye darken'd and his helmet wagg'd;
And at a sudden swerving of the road,
Tho' happily on a bank of grass,
The Prince, without a word, from his horse fell.

Were it not Mr. Tennyson who had written the passage we should say that the whole of it, and especially the last two lines, were



THE LATE CAPTAIN SINCLAIR, R.N.

neither prose nor verse; or, if prose, bad prose—if verse, execrable verse. Brought wounded and apparently dead into the hall of a tremendous Earl, called Doorm—no ancestor of the Earl of Durham—he pretends to be dead. His wife, who watches tenderly over him, is exposed to the amorous solicitations of Doorm, which she repulses with meek scorn, and gets a box on the ear for her pains. But the bard himself shall tell the story:—

Then strode the brute Earl up and down his hall,
And took his russet beard between his teeth;
Last, coming up quite close, and in his mood
Crying, "I count it of no more avail,
Dane, to be gentle than ungentle with you;
Take my salute," unknighly with flat hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

Then Enid, in her utter helplessness,
And since she thought, "he had not dared to do it,
Except he surely knew my lord was dead,"
Sent forth a sudden sharp and bitter cry,
As of a wild thing taken in the trap,
Which sees the trapper coming thro' the wood.

This heard Geraint, and grasping at his sword,
(It lay beside him in the hollow shield),
Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
Shore thro' the swarthy neck, and like a ball
The russet-bearded head rolled on the floor.
So died Earl Doorm by him he counted dead.

If this be romantic incident and fashionable poetry, as we presume it is by the praises that have been lavished upon it by some of the leaders of the literary fashion, then has fashion cast down the barrier between verse and poetry, and true literature stands no chance in the degeneracy of the time. Better than whole tomes of such poetry as this would be one couplet of Pope, one song of Burns, one ode of Campbell, one stanza of Byron, one sentence of any author with a heart and soul in him. Such writing as this has no vitality. It will die as surely as Rosa Matilda or the Della Crusca, in spite of all the praise of prejudiced critics and all the parrot-like approbation of silly or unthinking readers.

ROME; ITS RULER, AND ITS INSTITUTIONS. By J. F. MAGUIRE, M.P. Second Edition, considerably enlarged. Longmans.

If the simple process of hearing both sides were all that is necessary for coming to a right conclusion on any controverted subject, English readers need no longer remain in uncertainty as to the condition, character, and working of Rome, its Ruler, and its institutions. During the present year two treatises have appeared, each containing an exposition of the state of society and Government in the Papal dominions. Both give the results of the personal observation and experiences of intelligent foreign visitors, each of them placed in circumstances singularly favourable to the acquisition of correct information as to the moral, political, and material condition of the States of the Church. Yet each returns with a report which in every important respect directly contradicts that of the other. The two works to which we refer are the "Question Romain," by M. About (recently translated into English), and "Rome; its Ruler, and its Institutions," by Mr. Maguire. The French writer, traversing the land from Gath to Beersheba, finds nothing but barrenness in a region which our own countryman proclaims to be a land flowing with milk and honey. Mr. Maguire, as a pious member of the Roman Church, found easy access to the persons of the ecclesiastical rulers of the Eternal City and its territory. Its schools and colleges, hospitals, and prisons, convents, and political and religious establishments of all kinds, were thrown freely open to him. As a member of the English Parliament, practically conversant with affairs, he was well qualified to estimate the working of these institutions. On the other hand, M. About, who, in his "Grèce Contemporaine," has shown himself possessed of the faculty of a quick and sagacious social observer, journeyed through every part of the Ecclesiastical States, conversing with men of all classes, and noting down on the spot what he saw. Yet his esti-

mates and conclusions are in direct opposition to those of Mr. Maguire. By inserting a negative in every statement of the one writer you may convert it with perfect accuracy into a statement of the other.

The truth no doubt lies, in the mean, between these conflicting extremes. These two writers illustrate the old saying that every traveller sees in the country he visits what he brings with him a predisposition to see. M. About belongs, in style and sentiment, to the school of Voltaire. The spirit of the great Frenchman's celebrated exclamation in respect to the Church of Rome, "Ecrasez l'infame!" animates every page of his disciple's work. To Mr. Maguire, on the other hand, Rome is a sacred city, and its Ruler an object of religious reverence. It was impossible that, with the most perfect honesty, he should be perfectly impartial; of necessity he is to its virtues very kind, And to its faults a little blind.

For example, he devotes a chapter to a defence of the conduct of the Papal Government in the case of the Jew boy Mortara. The father of the lad, he affirms, brought on himself the misfortune complained of by disobeying the law which forbids a Jew to have a Christian as a domestic servant. Most people will think a law of this kind better honoured in the breach than the observance. Again, the Pope, as the head of the Church, and the guardian of the salvation of all the souls committed to it by baptism, could not give back even one of the least of these little ones to be brought up in denial of the faith to which unconsciously it had been pledged. We admit the difficulty—if Mr. Maguire likes, the impossibility—in the case of a spiritual ruler; but this only shows the necessity, of which in England few need to be convinced, and on which Catholic Sovereigns within their own dominions have acted, of separating in every State the spiritual from the temporal power. Again, Mr. Maguire, in his anxiety to vindicate the Pope, is led to blacken the Revolutionary party, which for a time dispossessed him of his patrimony of Saint Peter. In his tenth chapter, and in an appendix on the Crimes of the Revolution, he brings against the administrators of the Republic and their agents a foul list of atrocious outrages. What is his authority for them? A book which appeared in Florence in 1853, entitled "Fatte Atroci dello Spirito Demagogico." What impartial person, however, can attach any weight to a work published under censorship in the capital of a State governed, under dictation from Vienna, by a despotic Prince of the house of Hapsburg? The very title of the work displays the virus which pervades it. Moreover, if anything is clearly established out of the mouths of many unbiassed and, in some cases, hostile witnesses, it is that, during the rule of the Triumvirate, Rome enjoyed a degree of civil order, and its people an amount of personal safety, to which we should in vain look for any parallel in its recent history. We have thought it incumbent to dwell on one or two of the circumstances which qualify the commendation we should otherwise be able conscientiously to bestow on Mr. Maguire's very able and interesting volume. It contains, with many agreeable sketches of the living notabilities of Rome, a vast amount of information, carefully collected and skilfully arranged, respecting the public institutions and the administration of the city; its hospitals and charitable foundations; its prisons and reformatory institutions; the state of education and religion; the condition of the poor; the laudable attention paid to the preservation of ancient monuments and the cultivation of the fine arts; the material condition of the country; the progress of agriculture, manufactures, &c. Mr. Maguire's facts, which are derived from official documents, are most valuable, even where we do not altogether coincide in the inferences he draws from them. His book should be considered as the testimony of an honest and capable, if not altogether unprejudiced, witness by all who wish to form a sound judgment as to the merits of the Roman question. Though professedly only a second edition, it is to a very large extent a new work. The materials, derived from a second visit to Rome, have been incorporated with those published by Mr. Maguire as the results of his first residence in the Eternal City, and form at least half the contents of the present volume. We need scarcely add that Mr. Maguire writes with very considerable literary ability, and in a tone and temper which Protestants would often do well to imitate.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SINCLAIR, R.N.

ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and a distinguished seaman, was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart., the author of "The Statistical Account of Scotland," by his second wife, Diana, daughter of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald. He was born on the 20th of September, 1801, and he entered the Royal Navy in 1814. He early in life obtained the medal of the Humane Society for saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, that of Captain Hope, now commanding the *Agamemnon*. He on two other occasions rescued seamen from watery graves. He went through long and active service in a great variety of climates until his health became impaired. He was made a Captain on the 23rd of November, 1841. The last ship he commanded was the *Dotterel*, and since then he has resided chiefly in Edinburgh. There he originated the Naval and Military Club, now one of the largest in Scotland, and among all its members he enjoyed vast popularity by his ever-ready wit and talents. No man, indeed, was more generally esteemed by the brethren of his profession. He was known to all readers of "Holiday House" as the Harry of those amusing tales; and he himself recently published an interesting volume of "Reminiscences," containing much naval anecdote, and graphically illustrating the great changes that have taken place in the service since the days of the famous Admiral Benbow. The gallant Captain was remarkable, also, as being the tallest man in the Royal Navy. Captain Sinclair suffered latterly from severe heart disease, which he bore with Christian patience and exemplary fortitude. He died on the 1st ult., at 18, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, the house of his sister, the Dowager Countess of Glasgow. So strong was the affection of his brother officers for him that at his funeral one of them who had not been invited walked eight miles beside the hearse; and another, though no relative, has put his whole family in deep mourning on account of his death.

Captain Sinclair was the scion of a very ancient and honourable race, the St. Clairs of Rosslyn, Earls of Orkney, and afterwards Earls of Caithness. The immediate ancestors of Captain Sinclair, the Sinclairs of Ulbster, are a branch of the house of Caithness. In his own near kindred Captain Sinclair was no less fortunate, for among his brothers are the present Sir George Sinclair, Bart., and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Middlesex; and one of his sisters is the eminent authoress, Miss Catherine Sinclair.

THE WRECK CHART.—We have lying before us a remarkable map, the Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1858. It is to be found in a return to Parliament, carefully prepared by the Board of Trade. The chart is of the same appearance as an ordinary map of these islands, except that a whole line of coast, from the Orkneys to the Land's End, is dotted with a series of black marks. Each Mark indicates either a shipwreck or some casualty to a vessel nearly approaching that disaster. A most melancholy effect has this chart when this key to its object is given. The whole coast, particularly the approaches to our great commercial cities, bristles with dottings which indicate clearly the site where some noble ship has gone to destruction with her human freight. All round our coast, with the aid of this map, we can trace clearly the frightful work of destruction during the past year. In 1858 the number of vessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingdom was 1170; of these 354 were total wrecks, and fifty were sunk by collision, making the number totally lost 404. By these disasters the lives of 1895 persons were imperilled, of which number 340 persons were actually lost. This is the dark side of the doleful map. It has, however, a bright side, and on that we find that by the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution, those of local bodies, and various other craft, 1555 of our fellow-creatures were, during the past year, rescued from a watery grave.

LETTERS FOR LOMBARDY, PARMA, AND MODENA.—According to a communication just received from the Sardinian Post Office, all the regulations and rates of postage in force in the kingdom of Sardinia have been provisionally extended to Lombardy, as well as to the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Letters, newspapers, and other printed papers, addressed to Lombardy, Parma, or Modena, will therefore, for the present, be forwarded via France, in the mails for Sardinia, and will be subject in all respects to the rates of postage and general regulations applicable to correspondence addressed to Sardinia.—General Post Office, July 16.



1.—DEVONS: Class 1. No. 256, First Prize £30. W Farthing, of Stowey Court, Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

4.—No. 380, First Prize £20. Charles Frost, of Werstead, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

2.—Class 1. No. 293, The Prize of £10. Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P., Bangor, Carnarvon.

5.—No. 425, First Prize £20. William Lowrie, of Ladoxton, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

3.—No. 311, The Prize of £10. Earl of Southesk, Kinnaird Castle, near Brechin, Forfarshire.

PRIZE CATTLE, ETC., FROM THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WARWICK.—SEE PAGE 72.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

SUNDAY, July 24.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 25.—St. James. Coloridge died, 1834.
 TUESDAY, 26.—St. Anne. [repealed, 1834.
 WEDNESDAY, 27.—French Revolution commenced, 1830. Almanack Duty
 THURSDAY, 28.—Robespierre executed, 1794. Constant twilight.
 FRIDAY, 29.—Martha and Mary. Prince of Canino died, 1857.
 SATURDAY, 30.—Peace with Burmah proclaimed, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 30, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 48	8 10	8 43	9 21	10 0	10 40	11 17
11 19	11 57	—	0 32	1 3	1 32	1 59
2 24						

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, July 25, and during the week, to commence at Seven, with A DAUGHTER TO MARRY; after which, at Eight, the new Comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. C. Mathews, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. W. Farnon, Mr. Clark, Mr. Buckstone, Mrs. C. Mathews, and Miss F. Wright. With HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY. Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews. And the new Ballet of HALLOWEEN by the Le Clercs.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—LAST WEEK but FOUR of Mr. CHARLES KEAN'S MANAGEMENT.—HENRY THE EIGHTH will be performed every evening during the week, and also Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the next, after which date the Play will be withdrawn.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, July 30.—Monday, open at Nine. Fête of the Welsh Charity. Concert by Vocal Association, 1000 performers. Tuesday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Wednesday, first day of Grand Archery Meeting, display of Great Fountains in the afternoon. Military Band, &c., &c. Admission, Half-a-Crown. Thursday, second day of Archery Fête; Drawing for Prizes of Crystal Palace Art-Union. Subscribers admitted free on presentation of receipt. Admission to non-subscribers, One Shilling. Friday, One Shilling, open at Ten. Saturday, Second Grand Opera Concert, by Titiens, Piccolomini, Giugliani, &c. Open at Ten, Concert at Three. Admission, 5s. to non-Season Ticket-holders. For particulars, see special Advertisements. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets. Season Tickets, One and Two Guinea each, available to April the 30th, 1860, may be had at the Crystal Palace, at 5, Exeter Hall; and the usual Agents. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Piccolomini, Signor Belart, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Vialletti, and Signor Giugliani at the GRAND OPERA CONCERT, by the above-named distinguished Artists, on SATURDAY, JULY 30. The Programme will be fully announced. Doors open at Ten. Concert at Three o'clock. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Admission by Two-Guinea Season Ticket free; by One-Guinea Season Ticket on payment of Two Shillings and Sixpence; by Day Ticket Five Shillings, or if purchased on or before the 29th inst., Three Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Seats Half-a-Crown extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A GRAND ARCHERY MEETING will take place, under distinguished patronage, in the Park of the CRYSTAL PALACE on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 27 and 28, when Cash Prizes to the amount of more than £100, with extra prizes, will be offered for competition. At Half past Five o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 27th, there will be a display of the Great Fountains and entire system of Waterworks. A full Military Band will attend both days. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of competing are requested to make immediate application to Mr. N. Morriew, Crystal Palace. Schedules of Prizes and other particulars may be learned by written application to the above, or to Geo. Grove, Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; or Thomas Aldred, Archery-grounds, Crystal Palace. Open at 10, Shooting to commence at 11 o'clock precisely each day. Admission: Wednesday, 2s. 6d.; Children, under twelve, 1s. Thursday, 1s.; Children sixpence.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Monday, July 25th, GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE WELSH CHARITY. Principal Artists already engaged:—Miss Annette Goddard, Madame Rieder, Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Mlle. Rita Ravanti, Miss Stiebel, and Mr. Thomas, together with a choir of 100 voices, under the direction of Mr. Benndict. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 5s. 6d. and 4s. extra, to be had of Mr. Charles Shaw, 43, Lincoln-inn-fields; and at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER SHOW OF POULTRY, FISHES, AND RABBITS, August 20, 30, 31, and September 1. The London and Brighton Railway Company have kindly consented to convey the poultry to and from the Exhibition from any station on their line, free of charge. The entries close on Saturday next, the 30th of July. Advertisements will be inserted in the Catalogue at a moderate charge. All communications to be addressed to Mr. W. Houghton, Secretary to the Poultry Show, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—The coolest and best-ventilated place of amusement in London, affording a delicious retreat from the sultry heat of Midsummer. The entertainments are varied, interesting, and pleasing. Patronised by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy. The proprietor's study has been to make the Alhambra Palace the best place of amusement in London. First week of CANTABRIGUES, a Serio-comic, Thrilling, Tragic, Side-splitting, Laughter-provoking, Rolling, Sentimental, and Ludicrous Twelve-act Spectacle, compressed and condensed into One Act to suit the times and the weather. Two Performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m.

HARP PERFORMANCE.—GERHARD TAYLOR.—The eminent Harpist, Gerhard Taylor, having returned to London, the Particulars of Lessons or Performance can be obtained at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, and the other principal Music Establishments.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The new Series of Illustrations, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and BEASIDE STUDIES, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission 1s., 7s., and 3s. 6d. secured without extra charge at the Gallery and at Cramer, Beale and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA CLOSERS ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30. Until that time the Entertainment will be given Every Night at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. LAST SIX DAYS.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls 7s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS will close their Twenty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SATURDAY NEXT, the 30th JULY. GALLERY 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s.; James Fawcett, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fifth ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JERKINS, Secretary.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH. Painter of the "Great Fall, Niagara," is being EXHIBITED DAILY, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 163, New Bond-street. Admission 1s.

C. and T. PYNES PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT ROOMS ARE NOW OPEN At 269, Strand (three doors east from Exeter Hall). First-rate Portraits from 2s. 6d. upwards.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 53, Pall-mall. London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs, of every description. Agents required in Brazil, California, New Columbia, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico, Honduras.

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Now ready,
VOLUME 34 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
 January to June, 1859, price 18s., elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges; sewed, 13s. Also, Cases for the above, price 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859.

The problem which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone had to solve was a very simple one. Granted the necessity of a strong naval force, of good ships and plenty of them, and also of men to fight in them and from them, and, if need were, to maintain our supremacy on every coast and in every sea, in spite of all hostile alliances or combinations whatsoever;—granted, also, that the nation was not again to resort to the cowardly, if not dishonest, expedient of borrowing money for the wants and duties of the day; and what followed? An increased Income and Property Tax. The thing was as clear as noonday, or a pikestaff, or anything else still clearer, if such a thing there be. Exit Mr. Disraeli with a rueful face, no longer allowed to make things pleasant by loans and procrastinations!

Enter Mr. Gladstone, sorrowful but determined, with an Income and Property Tax no longer shrivelled up and in a state of semi-collapse, but once more fat, rubicund, and vigorous, twiddling its agile fingers preparatory to a long and deep dig into the national pocket! There was no conjuring or prestidigitation expected in the business. Mr. Gladstone's task was palpable to him and to all men; and not a clerk in the City but who could have performed it, with the exception, perhaps, of the speechification. In this respect Mr. Gladstone was himself, or more than himself, in lucidity of statement and exhaustiveness of logic. There was not a weak point in the argument or a flaw in the manner of putting it. The country will no doubt chafe and grumble at the result, but it will pay. The work of the Finance Minister is as easy as it is disagreeable. There is but one tax at command, but it is highly productive. Could any Minister invent another, only half as effective and half as just, he might share with Pitt the praise of being "heaven-born," and take rank for a hundred years in men's grateful memories as a second pilot who "weathered the storm" and saved his country alike from the fetters of Bankruptcy and the domination of Bonapartism.

But this is simply impossible, for everything taxable in this land has been taxed till it can be taxed no more; and, instead of there being what Castlereagh in his time called an "ignorant impatience of taxation" among the people, there is a well-informed impatience as regards a thousand imposts that either impede trade, cramp industry, or prevent the extension of education, or that unmistakably tend to create pauperism and crime. And all these clamour to be taken off, and by their very existence convict the Government of insincerity, stupidity, or laziness. When the State pays nearly a million per annum to support popular education, and taxes paper—the greatest vehicle of education—to the same extent of a million per annum, or, perhaps, a little more, to which of these charges is the Government most fairly liable? or is it not liable to the whole three of them?

Articles that rank among the necessities of civilised life have been taxed to the utmost point at which they will yield a return. Tax them ever so little in addition to their present amount, and then people will strive to do without them; will use less tea and tobacco, or find substitutes for the one or both in the hedges, and so leave the too-grasping Government in the slough of despond. Articles of more positive luxury are in the same predicament. Spirits and wine are like the goose in the fable—they will only lay golden eggs under certain conditions; and, if the financier departs from these conditions, the goose dies, and there is an end of the eggs, and of his reputation along with them.

Mr. Gladstone, fully aware of all these things, has betaken himself, like a sensible man, to the only goose that will lay. It is a pity, perhaps, for the simplicity of his scheme, and for his own peace of mind, that he did not content himself with the proposed addition of fourpence in the pound to the Property and Income Tax. It was, after all, his main if not only resource. The two other items which he has introduced were scarcely worth considering. The penny stamp on bankers' cheques paid over the counter to the depositor drawing out his own money is such a trifle that Mr. Gladstone might have safely left it alone. As regards the principle involved, a man might just as well be called upon to pay the Government a penny every time he opened his purse and took out a sovereign, or transferred a five-pound note from his trousers to his waistcoat pocket. But Parliament will, doubtless, let the proposal pass as mere pettifoggery, which does no particular harm, and has the advantage of pleasing the bankers. As regards the hard measure dealt out to the maltsters, to get possession this year of money that would not otherwise have been available until next, the general opinion will be that the result will not repay the Ministry for the unpopularity with which it will be purchased, and the suffering and derangement of business which it will inflict.

There are, however, two points in Mr. Gladstone's Budget which the pressure of this Property and Income Tax, that bids fair to be a perpetual nuisance, never to be shaken entirely off, will force before the attention of Parliament. Is it right that a total revenue of £69,207,000—which is Mr. Gladstone's estimate for the year—should cost in collection no less than £4,740,000? Is not such a charge monstrous and indefensible? Seven pounds ten to the tax-collector for every hundred pounds collected is not a cheap bargain. There is a growing impression that the charge is at the least double what it ought to be, and that near upon two millions and a half per annum might be saved under this head alone, if we had a Finance Minister who had courage enough to make things unpleasant for a time, with the certainty of making them pleasant hereafter. And the next point, still more important perhaps, is the sum, amounting to nearly thirteen millions, for the navy and packet service. It is known that for the last twenty years money enough has been paid to have put the country in possession of a naval force thrice as effective as it now has, or is likely to have; and that every ship we possess costs twice as much as it is worth. The nation pays for bad anchors double the price of good ones. It builds ships only to break them to pieces, and it maintains dockyards which are sinks of corruption and inefficiency. If the Government were to cease carrying on the trade of a shipbuilder, and order its ships, as the Russian Government has done, of shipbuilders in the Tyne or the Clyde, might it not procure better ships than it now has for half the money? That is the belief which daily gains ground; and no Government can long continue to ignore or misunderstand it. The country will pay what is necessary to its honour and security. And though it be necessary to have a large fleet, well manned, it is not necessary to pay thrice or even twice the fair and legitimate cost of it. And, before Mr. Gladstone's Budget becomes law, this part of the subject must be thoroughly investigated. If we are to have an Income and Property Tax as a permanent institution—in Peace as well as in War—the country will have its money's worth, or know the reason why.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The conference for 1859 will be held in Oldham-street Chapel, Manchester, on Wednesday next, July 27th. The Conference now about to close seems to have been one of considerable prosperity in all the departments, and singularly free from those differences which at times pain and disturb all great public bodies.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort remain at Osborne, enjoying, with the youthful members of their family, the refreshing retirement of that pleasant marine residence. The Prince of Wales has taken his departure for Holyrood Palace, and Prince Alfred joined his Royal parents on Thursday from Malta on leave of absence from H.M.S. *Buryalus*.

On Saturday last the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise attended Divine service at Osborne. The Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday the Queen, Prince Consort, and the Royal family, took an early walk in the grounds. The Duchess of Kent visited the Prince and Princess of Leiningen at Osborne Cottage. In the afternoon Prince Consort crossed over to Alverbank in the *Fairy*, which soon afterwards returned and embarked her Majesty, the Princess Alice, the Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold. The Queen now crossed over and joined the Prince Consort at Alverbank, the Royal party returning to Osborne at eight o'clock. Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, arrived from London to-day and presented an address to her Majesty from the House of Lords.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, rode out on horseback. The Duchess of Kent walked in the grounds in the forenoon.

On Wednesday his Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived at Osborne, on leave of absence for some weeks from her Majesty's ship *Buryalus*, in the Mediterranean.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, drove out in the vicinity of Osborne.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have arrived in this country on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, with whom the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has been staying for some weeks past.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale received a distinguished circle at dinner on Saturday evening, at Orleans House, Twickenham.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegge has left the Hanoverian Legation for Germany, en route to the baths at Carlsbad, on temporary leave of absence.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox leave Portland-place to-day (Saturday) for Goodwood, where the noble Duke and Duchess will entertain a succession of distinguished guests during the race meeting.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Last Friday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the following Chaplains in Ordinary to the Queen:—The Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; the Rev. William Solwyn, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; and the Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun., Rector of Eversley.

REOPENING OF COLESHILL CHURCH.—The old church at Colehill has just been restored. The costs of restoration have been defrayed by Mr. G. D. W. Digby, of Sherborne Castle, and the Rev. J. D. W. Digby, Vicar of Colehill. The church was reopened on Wednesday week. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Worcester.

THE MISSION HOUSE, Tydd St. Mary Fen, Lincolnshire, was opened on Wednesday week. There was a large number of persons present, including many of the leading residents in the immediate district, and many of the neighbouring clergy. The building, which is erected in a handsome style from designs by Mr. Hakewill, includes convenient accommodation for a family of the working class, a room for the use of the officiating clergyman, and over these a large room with a lofty open roof. This upper room is capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons, and is fitted up with forms and desks to adapt it for use as a school room.

TESTIMONIALS.—A beautiful inkstand was presented, on Wednesday week, to the Rev. W. S. Reece, late Curate of St. Mary-Church, Torquay, by the children (numbering upwards of four hundred) of the National School of that parish. The parishioners of St. Mary-Church have since presented Mr. Reece with a handsome silver teapot and a silver salver, in grateful remembrance of his ministrations among them. A large proportion of the sum required for the purchase of the plate was the produce of sixpenny contributions from the humble inhabitants of the village. —Mr. John Fullagar, on retiring from the office of churchwarden of Tottenham, has been presented by the Rev. W. J. Hall, Vicar, with a silver salver, "in testimony of high esteem for his upright, kind, and untiring conduct during the six years he officiated as the Vicar's churchwarden."

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. H. G. Anson, Rector of St. James, Birch, to be sixteenth Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral; Rev. T. F. Chamberlain, Rector of Rufford, to be seventeenth Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral; Rev. J. L. Hodgson to be Honorary Canon in Carlisle Cathedral; Rev. F. J. Rooke, Rector of Rampisham, to be Prebendary of Slape, in Salisbury Cathedral; Rev. H. Mayers to be, Rector of Weston, near Beccles; Rev. J. D. Hull to be Vicar of Wickham-brook, Suffolk; Rev. W. H. Beever, Head Master of Cowbridge Grammar School, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff; Rev. J. W. Hardman to be Perpetual Curate of St. John, Studley, Wilts; Rev. A. H. Webb to be Curate (sole charge) of Sheriffhales, Staffordshire.

AFTER SOLFERINO.—On the crest of the position there must have been about seven hundred dead, among whom were many officers, distinguishable by their white hands and feet, rather than their dress, which is made to assimilate as much as possible to that of the men. Most of the bodies appeared to have undergone a hasty search—the chief part of the contents of the knapsack being removed. In other respects they remained as they had fallen. I picked up a letter lying beside the body of a fine young soldier, who had been a volunteer from Genoa. It was from his wife, beautifully and touchingly written, with all the fervour of her impassioned native tongue. It drew a little domestic picture for the comfort of him who was the light of their dwelling; there were the sayings and doings of Felicia and Brigida; that a pretty dress was being secretly made for his dear mother; "I pray for you night and day—pray that you may be restored to live in health and peace. I have no consolation but in your dear letters. I send you embraces and kisses from my innermost heart." Alas, poor wife! a Tyrolean bullet has stilled for ever the throbbings of that which should have been the reply. It was noticeable among these young soldiers of freedom how fondly the recollection of the mother seemed to be cherished. In their letters, and on their tongues, "la mia madre" was always the prominent theme. One poor fellow, who was severely wounded in the side and head, had come from the neighbourhood of Padua, and had, consequently, been separated from his family during the whole time of his service—thirteen years. He talked incessantly of his mother, rejoicing that, if he lived, he should now see her, and present himself to her, a captain!—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

THE CLAIMS OF THE FAMILY OF HENRY CORT.—The family of Henry Cort claims compensation from the British nation for the unjust forfeiture of their father's rights. This Henry Cort was the inventor of the process for the conversion of pig iron into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling-furnace. Before his time our ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having thus got pig iron into a malleable condition, Henry Cort invented a further process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. How, it may be asked, can the children of such a man be in want? How is it that they are not among the wealthiest of the land? The answer is this:—Mr. Cort had entered into partnership with a certain Mr. Adam Jellicoe, at the time Deputy Paymaster of the Navy. Jellicoe advanced money, and was to receive in return half the profits of the trade. Cort assigned to him, besides, his patent rights, as collateral security. In the year 1789 Jellicoe died, and was found to be a public defaulter. The Navy Board issued "extents" against the trade effects of Cort and Jellicoe, and confiscated Cort's patent rights, which they treated as valueless. The hardship of the case was this—a property which should have been estimated at the value of £250,000 was forfeited to ensure payment to a debt which the estate would have satisfied seven or eight times over had it been fairly handled. Nobody but the ironmasters profited by this mismanagement, and the Cortes were ruined. It should be emphatically remarked that it is not even suggested Cort had anything to do with Jellicoe's defalcations. He was purely the victim of a swindler; but, although it might be right to cause the firm to refund the sums in which one of the partners stood indebted to the public, it was utterly wrong to destroy the noble fortune which this ingenious man had won by the force of his intelligence and industry. England is indebted for a very large share of her present prosperity to Henry Cort's inventions; but now his four surviving children—all of them being persons about seventy years of age—are beggars, and only saved from the poorhouse by pensions amounting in the aggregate to £90 per annum. There should be more gratitude in an iron age to children of Henry Cort.—Mr. W. Fairbairn, of Manchester, in a letter to the editor of the *Times*, says:—"I desire to give publicity to the fact that, out of a family of thirteen, there are still living one son and two daughters of Henry Cort, whose united ages now exceed two hundred years, and who are destitute of the most meagre comforts of life. Assuredly such a state of things should not be; in a country where charity is no boast such claims should need no other advocacy than publicity. I offer through you, Sir, a donation of £100 towards a national subscription for the relief of these aged persons. The leading ironmasters of the country will, I doubt not, fill up the list with much larger sums. The case is one for prompt and generous relief."

LATEST FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Renter's office on Thursday night:—

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 21.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the proposals of Austria and Prussia of the 16th inst., respecting the restoration of the Federal contingents and Federal fortresses to a peace footing, were unanimously agreed to.

PARIS, July 21.—Rentes close very flat at $\frac{1}{4}$ decline since yesterday, in consequence of an article in the *Journal des Débats* directed against England.

THE PEACE.—MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A letter from Villafranca of the 11th thus describes the interview between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph:—

The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance, and, seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near the escorted stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the Imperial household and of his Staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full-dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a General of Division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap and blue uniform frock-coat, and was followed by his Staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of Husars. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that, in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body guard and the Husars did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their Staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess, Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Husars. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two Sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a comfortable habitation, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two armchairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly-gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without anyone being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. When the two Sovereigns issued forth from the conference they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant and Generals Martimprey and Fleury the honour of shaking hands with them. The two Sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortège was on the way back to the place from which it had started.

A letter from Veggio gives a few additional details concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca. It says:—

When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house the Guards Noble were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on the Emperor Napoleon entering first. The Emperor invited Francis Joseph to breakfast; but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house the Emperor Napoleon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, whilst Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* gives, on the authority of despatches received from the head-quarters of the French army, the following respecting the interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca:—

When the two Sovereigns met, their first movement would naturally have been to offer the hand; but the Emperor Napoleon said, "Sire, I come to you with sentiments of loyalty and cordiality of which you certainly partake. Let us embrace." And the two Emperors threw themselves into each other's arms.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I HAVE just returned from a visit to Nantes, Tours, Blois, &c., where I have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with a number of the Austrian prisoners, whom I can report upon as being all well and hearty, and as happy as it is possible to be under the circumstances. The greatest number of prisoners I saw was at Nantes; but these were principally common soldiers, dressed in a coarse white tunic, blue trousers, and blue cap without vizor. For the most part they are extremely young, and inspire much pity from their weakly appearance when compared with their dresses. They are to be seen in all parts of the town, wandering about with their German pipes, gazing into shops, or vainly endeavouring to make themselves understood. About the barracks close to the Nantes Cathedral the Austrians were certainly more numerous than the French troops, with whom they might be seen walking up and down the avenue arm-in-arm. In all cases these poor fellows seem to be treated with the greatest kindness and consideration, and their captivity must sit easily upon them.

Most of the officers have been quartered at Tours. At the Hôtel de la Galère, where I stopped, there were thirty of these gentlemen, whom I found to be highly amiable and intelligent. They were delighted to enter into conversation in their own language, as very few of them speak French. They are very comfortably provided for by the Emperor Napoleon, of whom they spoke with the highest respect. They have an allowance of one hundred francs a month from the Imperial Treasury, and the proprietor of the Hôtel de la Galère provides them each with a chamber and two meals daily, with a bottle of wine each, for seventy francs a month, so that they have thirty francs a month for their *menus plaisirs*. One superior officer, of whom I shall ever preserve an agreeable souvenir, informed me that the French Emperor was looked upon as a great genius by the Austrian army, and all his companions in misfortune agreed in pronouncing him to be a *vichtiger kerl*. I accompanied some of these gentlemen in their evening promenade on the bridge which traverses the Loire, and it was very gratifying to see every person who passed salute the unfortunate Austrians in the most respectful manner. Their sojourn in France will create a host of friends for the polite French nation when they return to Germany, for their warm German hearts seem already overflowing with gratitude at the kindness they have experienced ever since their capture at the battle of Magenta.

DARING FEAT.—On Tuesday last a workman named James Matthews ascended to the summit of the cathedral spire at Salisbury, which is at an altitude of 404 feet from the ground, for the purpose of oiling the vane. The feat was accomplished by means of small iron handles which are firmly fixed to the exterior of the spire. Before descending he mounted the cross above the vane, and stood upright upon it.

At the York Assizes, on Monday, John Reilly was tried for the wilful murder of his wife. He had often brutally assaulted her, and at length, after quarrelling with her, he cut her throat. He then attempted to strangle himself, but was accidentally prevented from doing so. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

A young lady, aged seventeen, the daughter of Mr. Hindmarsh, residing in the Borough, committed suicide on Thursday evening by taking laudanum, in consequence of a young gentleman to whom she was attached having slighted her. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The first turf of the Ware, Hadham, and Buntingford Railway was formally turned at Westmill on Wednesday.

The Moston estate, which is within three miles of Manchester, containing 618 acres, was bought by Mr. Samuel Brooks, the banker, by public auction on Tuesday, for the sum of £35,500.

Peter McFarlane, the master of a lighter named the *Lady Agnes*, was drowned at the North Quay, Glasgow, on Saturday, having fallen into the river while endeavouring to reach his vessel.

The tenth annual meeting of the Wenlock Olympian Class will be held on the Windmill Field, near Wenlock, on Wednesday next, the 27th inst.

A railway accident, happily not so serious as might reasonably have been expected, occurred near Port Glasgow on Saturday afternoon last. A luggage-train ran into a train containing 500 passengers in the middle of a tunnel. About 100 are reported to be cut and bruised, and four are dangerously injured.

GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.—Mr. E. Wilcox, farmer, of Godney, near Glastonbury, came to an untimely end on Saturday last. Mr. Wilcox was the owner of a bull, and fearing that it was suffering from thirst went to it with a supply of water, when the animal set upon him and gored him to death.

A MURDER was committed at Shields on Monday morning. A man named Withew cut his wife's throat, producing almost immediate death, and then made an attempt to destroy his own life, but without success. His motive appears to have been jealousy, for which, however, it is said, there was no foundation.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AT MANCHESTER.—A new general hospital and dispensary, in Bridge-street, Manchester, was opened on Wednesday at a cost of £1000. It was stated that an increase of £500 in the annual subscriptions would be necessary, making a total of £1500 per year, for keeping the institution in efficient working order. The institution contains thirty beds.

AT NOTTINGHAM, on Monday, Mr. Mobbs, a gentleman residing at Northampton, was charged before the magistrates of that town with having given one sovereign and promised another to an elector named Barron, for the purpose of inducing him to vote for Mr. Mackenzie, the Tory candidate. The defendant was committed for trial, but was admitted to bail.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR GLASGOW.—Last Saturday evening a luggage train overtook and ran with great force into a very heavy passenger train in the centre of the heavy tunnel near Port Glasgow. Though the shock was severe no lives were lost, but four persons were seriously injured, and about 100 passengers out of upwards of 500 received slight injuries.

A LARGE GANG OF SHEEP-STEALERS has been formed near Aberdare. One farmer alone is stated by the local papers to have lost over 200 sheep during the last year; and on Wednesday last there were discovered in an old pit no fewer than forty-five sheepskins and one calfskin. Some time ago two other lots of skins, sixty-five in all, were discovered in old levels at Cwmdare. The offence has been brought home to three or four of the gang, who are committed for trial.

AT EDINBURGH the Town Council have appointed the Rev. Dr. Thomas Crawford, minister of the church and parish of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, to the office of Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Principal Lee. Several other candidates were in the field but their claims were not pressed, and the appointment was conferred without a vote.—The directors of the Scottish National Gallery have just acquired from Sir Culling Eardley, for the sum of five hundred pounds or guineas, a picture of "Mars and Venus" by Paul Veronese.

AT THE YORK ASSIZES, on Monday, John Riley was found guilty of the murder of his wife at Hull, on the 3rd inst. From the evidence it appeared that he had lived a drunken life, frequently ill-treating his wife. They seem to have had frequent quarrels, but were apparently both in good temper on the day of the murder. The prisoner had sent his little boy out of the house, and locked himself in, when, after some time, a neighbour on forcing admission found the woman dead, with her throat cut, and the man hanging, but alive. The Judge pronounced sentence of death.

CHARGE OF ARSON.—An inquest was held at Croydon, on Wednesday, before Mr. Carter, the coroner for Kent, as to the cause of a fire at the Crystal Palace beer-shop, in that town, on the 8th inst., which resulted in the following verdict:—"That the premises known as the Crystal Palace beer-shop, in the parish of Norwood, were wilfully set on fire by Charlotte Hodges and Elizabeth Ellen Hodges, her daughter. They were committed on the coroner's warrant to Horsemerger-lane Gaol, to take their trial at the next assizes.

STATUE TO THE LATE JOSEPH HUME.—Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A., has just completed the statue to the memory of the veteran Reformer which is about to be erected at Montrose. The figure is represented as in the act of addressing the House of Commons. A small pillar, bearing the arms of the city of Montrose, is made to support the figure, which in other respects is perfectly free. The statue is seven feet in height, and executed in stone, covered with the preparation which has been applied to resist the action of atmospheric moisture in the stone of the new Houses of Parliament.

A "CLEVER" HORSE.—At the Hertford Assizes an action was brought by Mr. Cleobury against Messrs. Tattersall, the well-known horse-dealers of Hyde Park-corner, to recover £43, the price he gave for a horse sold at their establishment, the animal, though described in the catalogue as "a clever hack and hunter," proving to be lame in both his fore legs. A great deal of evidence was given as to the compatibility of lameness and cleverness in a horse, and the jury eventually found "that the plaintiff, from the description of the animal, had a right to expect something different from the animal he received." This was entered as a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to certain points of law.

THE BURNING OF THE "EASTERN MONARCH."—The steward of this ill-fated ship, named Charles Gardner, was tried for manslaughter at Winchester, on Monday, in respect of his conduct previous to the burning of that ship at Spithead last month. It was proved that on the preceding evening Gardner had gone down to the gun-room, struck a match, lit an uncovered candle, and thrown the match on the floor, and this act was alleged to be the cause of the explosion and the subsequent catastrophe. At an intimation from the learned Judge the indictment of manslaughter was withdrawn, and an indictment for misdemeanor substituted. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT happened at Leeds on Thursday week. Alterations were being made in a mill with the view of converting the fourth floor, which was only lathed over the beams, to the purposes of a machine-room. The workmen accordingly piled on this fourth floor a quantity of slates from the roof, until at last they had accumulated upon it more than it could bear. The mass fell down through all the stories of the building, burying a number of the workpeople, both men and women. Several were rescued without serious injury; but two young persons were taken out dead, and another is not expected to survive. An inquest was held on the bodies, and the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against one of the sub-contractors for the repairs"—it having been shown in evidence that ten tons of slate had been placed on a floor not fit to bear half that weight.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A party of haymakers employed in a field at Broadway, near Ilminster, were sitting together on a haycock one day last week, having tea, when a young woman took a handful of hay, and for a frolic threw it on the head of a man who was sitting with his back towards her. In doing so she slipped and fell upon his neck, which, by force of the concussion, was pressed down upon his chest. The man complained of numbness over his body, and, upon attempting to rise, fell to the ground. He was taken home, and the next morning died. A post-mortem examination of the body was made, when it was discovered that the fifth and sixth of the cervical vertebrae of the neck were dislocated—in fact, that those bones were quite torn from each other, so that a finger could be passed between them. The cervical artery was also ruptured. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT EDINBURGH.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived in Edinburgh on Friday evening, at nine o'clock, by express train from London via Great Northern, North-Eastern, and North British Railways. His Royal Highness was attended by the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Keppel, and was awaited at Edinburgh by his tutor, the Rev. Mr. Travers. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen had been admitted to the station to witness the Prince, and the Lord Provost of the city and Sheriff of the county were in attendance. The Prince, on alighting, was saluted by the Lord Provost and Sheriff, and was received with hearty cheers by the company within the station, which were quickly echoed by still larger numbers outside. His Royal Highness immediately entered an open carriage along with the gentlemen of his suite, and proceeded to Holyrood Palace, where the Royal apartments had been prepared for his reception. As his Royal Highness's visit to Edinburgh is for the purpose of continuing his studies, his movements are unaccompanied by any display. During his few weeks' stay in the Scotch metropolis he is, says the *Scotsman*, to place himself under the tuition of Dr. Schmitz, Rector of the Edinburgh High School, with an especial regard to historical studies. "This," says that journal, "is a well-merited compliment to Dr. Schmitz's high reputation as a philologist and a historian, and we are to the renowned institution over which he presides

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE "great lubberly boy's" watchword to *Master Stenler* has again been delivered to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has cried "Budget!" It remains to be seen whether the country will be exactly "Mim" under the proposed infliction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that there will be a deficiency of nearly five millions, which he can reduce to four by a certain operation with the maltsters, and that he declines to raise the money by loan. He therefore proposes to add fourpence to the present income tax of fivepence, and to demand the whole year's extra impost at the same time that what is already due has to be paid—that is to say, the next visit of the tax-gatherer will be to ask the half-year's twopence-halfpenny and the whole year's fourpence; that is, sixpence-halfpenny in the pound. For this and other kindnesses we are the debtors of a Sovereign—if any such man there be—who raises enormous armaments, and excites his people into bellicose notions, thereby rendering it necessary for us to go to a great expense in preparing our defences. We must say, with *Desdemona*—

If such a man there be, Heaven pardon him!

though it is possible that some persons, smarting under the pressure of a new and unequal taxation, may echo *Emilia's* response to the prayer of her charitable mistress.

Having returned to Paris, the baffled Emperor has received the usual set speeches of sickening adulation, and been complimented upon his great victories over the enemy, and his greater victory over himself. He has responded in a neat address in his own honour, setting forth that it was a sort of martyrdom to forego smashing the Quadrangle, and bringing on a European war, but that he has done everything for the interests of France. The Austrian Sovereign is much more frank. He says, fairly enough, that he had a splendid army, which fought nobly, but that the fortune of war was against him, and he was unsupported by allies. He hints, however, at "future wars," which seem extremely probable. It may be that if promotion by merit, instead of by birth and influence, had prevailed in the Austrian army, the Emperor would have had a General worthy to lead so magnificent a force; but Austria, and another country for which we have a higher regard, have their own usages in these matters. It really becomes a serious question now, however, for the nation alluded to but not named. Suppose a General and an Admiral are wanted, is Lord Swaggerton to be the one, and Sir Hobblesy Crutchley the other? Or, why is not that nation's mind made easy under taxation by some hint as to the men who are to see that such taxation is not to be thrown away? If the Government have got a Wellington and a Nelson, even if they are ever such small ones, let us hear their names, and be assured that our army and fleet are not to be handed over to any of the very old and brave officers who egotize the crinolines in Pall-mall.

According to all accounts the "Italians" (whoever they may be) are furious at the termination of the war. They feel like a man chained and fettered whose friend has promised to knock off all the links, but, having unfastened one handcuff, leaves him with the assurance that he is quite as free as is good for him. They received the Emperor of the French in sullen silence, cheering the King of Sardinia in the most enthusiastic manner for the sake of contrast. They have banished the French flag, and in some places it is said that the bust of Orsini, the assassin, has been fixed up beside that of his intended victim. Very savage threats are said to be the ordinary talk of the incensed Southerners; and though many Continentals are in the habit of using furious language, flashing their eyes, grinding their teeth, doing the rest of the theatrical business with small results, it is certain that a large accumulation of very dangerous feeling has been the consequence of the Villafranca arrangement. It is stated that police precautions in Paris have been redoubled, and that extraordinary vigilance is demanded of those who have their eyes upon disaffected foreigners.

Except on the Budget night, Parliament has not been occupied with much of interest, but the sum of casual discussions has not lacked acerbity. Another attempt has been made to induce the House of Commons to declare in favour of legislation in the winter instead of in the hot summer months, but the answer is "Partridges and Christmas." Lord Palmerston stood up for things as they are, and, moreover, declared that the winter made members so ill with colds and sore throats that it really would not do to ask them to come to town at that period. There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but if we clear away cant the question stands thus,—Do you wish the higher classes of English gentlemen, the men with names, and family seats, and country duties, to bear their part in the Government, or do you wish the better class to stand aloof, as in the United States, and leave politics to adventurers? If you want the English gentleman you must take him as a thousand years of manly habits have made him—that is, as a man who will live a great deal in the open air, hunting, shooting, fishing, and the rest of it. Doubtless he is a very inferior person to a white-faced and spectacled scholar who knows everything except a horse's head from his tail; but, if you want the other, there he is, and, until you can teach partridges to be fit for shooting in May, and farmers that a charge of huntsmen over the corn is the finest thing for the corps, you must take the political services of Nimrod at such time as he can give them.

The Horticultural Society have delightedly closed with the proposals of the Royal Commissioners, and there is a prospect of a delightful addition to the many advantages enjoyed by the happy Bromptonians. Lord Brougham has "inaugurated" that promising and well-intended but awkwardly-named "Palace for the People" at Muswell-hill, and its prospects look well. Mr. Punch, who was godfather to the magnificent edifice at Sydenham, and named it the Crystal Palace, can surely supply the "hill-folk" with a better title than that which they have chosen. And, lastly, the great bell is now in use, and as we write reminds us of its existence by roaring out the hour. We have observed some unwise complaints that Ben makes a great and a solemn noise. Why else was he cast so large? What do honourable members want? If a Westminster clock is to be heard at Wapping, the sound must not be like that emitted by parochial bells, worked by beery ringers, to the wrath of the public.

CHARITY-SCHOOL CHILDREN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—One of the most popular fêtes of the season took place on Tuesday, when 6000 children of the metropolitan charity schools were gathered together and gave a most interesting concert, singing with a precision that, with the number of instructors, was really remarkable. The whole of the fountain was afterwards played, and, with the attractions of the gardens, a more agreeable meeting could not be imagined. The admissions on payment were 20,378; by season tickets, 1415; making a total of 21,793.

Kew Gardens.—The Victoria Regia, or Royal Waterlily, and the Lotus, or Sacred Bean of India, are now in flower. Models of these majestic plants may be seen in Room No. 1 of the Old Museum in the gardens. That singular plant the Yucca, or Adam's Needle, is now producing its very extraordinary blossoms in the Pinetum near the Palm-house. The annuals in the flower garden on the terrace in front of the Palmhouse are now at the climax of their beauty, and present a scene of surpassing splendour.



THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



PASSAGE OF THE CHIESE BY FRENCH TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.

PASSAGE OF THE CHIESE BY FRENCH TROOPS.

BEFORE the arrival of the French at the River Chiese, which the troops represented in our artist's Sketch crossed at Vosina on the 21st of June, General Garibaldi had assured the position, and his preparations enabled the cavalry and artillery to ford it easily, a simple bridge of planks placed on boats serving for the passage of the infantry. From this point the troops advanced to Carpenedolo, of which place we give a general View in our present Number. From Carpenedolo, which was quitted at four o'clock in the morning, the troops were to proceed to Guidizzolo, but their march thither was interrupted by the battle of Solferino; and it was on the space of ground situated between the Chiese and the Mincio that this great battle took place. The River Chiese takes its rise in the Tyrol, waters the provinces of Brescia and Mantua, and falls into the Oglio at Cameto.

The average depth is six feet, it flows very rapidly, and its course abounds with rocks.

CARPENEDOLO.

CARPENEDOLO is a Lombardian town, situated on the left shore of the River Chiese, at the distance of twelve miles from Brescia and three miles from Montechari, and possessing a population of nearly 5000. It was from this place that the 4th corps-d'armée, under the command of General Niel, started for Medole at three o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, after having taken the café which was to serve them for "breakfast and dinner and all" for the next eighteen hours. On the left hand of our Engraving, in the distance, may be seen Castiglione, famous for the battle gained by Bonaparte against the Austrians on the 5th of August, 1796.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS JOSEPH CHARLES, Emperor of Austria, is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, brother of Ferdinand I., and who stood next to him in order of succession to the throne. He was born on the 18th of August, 1830. It is well known that, after the revolution of 1848, Ferdinand abdicated his throne in favour of his nephew, who accordingly took the reins of power on the 2nd of December, 1849. In the then unsettled—not to say distracted—condition of the empire it might be supposed that it was no easy task that was undertaken by a youth not yet twenty years of age. It was, no doubt, supposed that this was an advantage to him, as he might well be unfettered by any of the traditions of previous rulers of the empire, and more susceptible of the influences of truth and justice, especially as, on ascending the throne, he promised, in the



VIEW OF CARPENEDOLO.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCE.

most solemn manner, to give freedom and a constitutional government to his country. His first proclamation contained the following passage:—"We are convinced of the necessity and value of free institutions, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of the equality of the rights of all our people, and on the equality of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation, the country will rise to its ancient grandeur, and will become a hall to shelter the many nations united under the sceptre of our fathers." Nevertheless, his first act was to dissolve the National Representative Assembly; the second, to cancel the ancient Constitution of Hungary, and promulgate a charter which no attempt was made to realise, and which, in 1851, was withdrawn. By the aid of the Emperor of Russia he succeeded in putting an end to the revolt in Hungary, while Radetsky secured the submission of Lombardy and Venetia. Having thus gained internal peace, such as it was, he, in September, 1851, promulgated an edict in which he declared his Ministers responsible to no other political authority but his own; and, in fact, as is well known, established, and has continued to carry out, as absolute and uncontrolled a personal rule over his dominions as is possessed by any monarch in the world. There is no doubt that, looking from his own point of view, his foreign policy has been successful, inasmuch as it has always contrived to make Austria somehow almost the turning-point of European politics. Of his latest acts in connection with the war just closed it is not necessary to speak beyond expressing a belief that Austria, in spite of the sacrifices of men and treasure and loss of territory which she has undergone, will probably for the future occupy as strong an attitude in Continental politics as she has ever possessed, while her position will be very much less equivocal and less troublesome to maintain than it has been since 1854. Such is one of the results of a so-called war of freedom. In April, 1854, Francis Joseph married Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie, Princess of Bavaria, and has issue several children. The Emperor of Austria is said to possess a fair share of talent, inherited from his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, whose abilities and influence in her native country are well known.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, July 15, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Earl GRANVILLE said that the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca would not be known until after the return of the Emperor of France to Paris, which was expected on Monday next.

The Earl of MALMESBURY and the Marquis of NORMANBY, in postponing motions of which they had given notice, made some observations in defence of the conduct of the Duchess of Parma, declaring their belief that the charges contained against her in the despatches of Count Cavour were without foundation.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE contended that the whole policy of Count Cavour was distinguished for energy, honesty, and consistency.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the deplorable state of Europe, whose fate appeared to depend upon the will of two despots, uncontrolled by public opinion, and without even the intervention of responsible Ministers.

The Earl of DERBY inquired if the peace signed between Austria and France included Sardinia?

Earl GRANVILLE said it was understood that Sardinia was a consenting party to the treaty, but he had no information beyond that which was before the public.

After some observations from Lord EBRURY and Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, the matter dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 15.

CHANCELLER FLEET AT CHERBOURG.—Lord W. GRAHAM asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Government had received any information respecting the formation of a large Channel fleet at Brest and Cherbourg, with gunboats, and means for embarking and disembarking troops; and, if so, whether they have demanded any explanations from the French Government on the subject.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that no extraordinary preparations had been made at those places, and he had not, therefore, felt it necessary to make any application to the French Government.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.—Sir F. KELLY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was his intention to propose to Parliament, during the present Session, the Bankruptcy Bill which was read a second time and intended to be referred to a Select Committee in the last Session of the late Parliament.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the bill was now in the hands of the Attorney-General.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.—In reply to a question from Mr. Horsman, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no communication had been received either by himself or her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris as to the terms of the treaty signed at Villafranca. He had, however, directed inquiries to be made; but was informed that no further statement could be made until after the arrival of the Emperor at Paris, which is expected on Monday next.

SCOTCH CHURCH.—Mr. HUNT asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to recommend to the House, either during this or the next Session of Parliament, any measure for relieving persons ordained by Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in Scotland and the United States of America from their present disabilities to officiate and hold cures of souls in England and Ireland?—Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was one which should undergo inquiry; but it could not be entered upon during the present Session. He thought it might be submitted to a Select Committee next Session of Parliament.—Mr. HUNT said if Government should not propose a Select Commission next Session, he would undertake to do so himself.

TENANT-RIGHT.—In reply to a question from The O'Donoghue, Mr. CARDWELL said the Government would give its attention to the subject of tenant-right, with a view to the introduction of a measure to enable them to get over the difficulties which had hitherto beset every attempt at legislation upon it, which measure he hoped would be equally fair and just to both parties.

ITALY.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply.

Lord ELCHO explained his reasons for not bringing forward his motion vindicatory of the policy of the late Government respecting the affairs of Italy.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said if the discussion had been brought forward it would have been most inconvenient to the present Government, for it would have shown that the noble Lord the member for Tiverton had got into power upon a misrepresentation of the policy of the late Government. Indeed, the noble Lord had since admitted that he had no policy whatever except that which was chalked out for him by his predecessors.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, in reference to the late war, that he still retained the opinion he had communicated to his constituents on a recent occasion—that neither France nor Austria was entitled to the assistance of England. He would add to this, that, in his opinion, the presence of the Emperor of the French in Italy would not be likely to consolidate the liberties of that country.

The motion that the House at its rising should adjourn until Monday was then agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S DESPATCH TO THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, referring to a despatch from the Foreign Secretary to the Prussian Government, of which a version twice translated had appeared in the papers, asked if the document was genuine, and whether the original text would be promulgated?—Lord WODEHOUSE consented to produce the despatch in question, but not the correspondence of which it formed a portion.—After some further discussion, the subject dropped.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTE LAWS.—Lord CRANWORTH laid on the table five bills, as an instalment of the scheme for consolidating the statute laws of the country. In these bills more than fifty Acts were consolidated. It was expected that the whole code might be similarly comprised in about two hundred and thirty bills, and the whole work finished in two years.—The introduction of these measures and various questions relating to the labours of the Statute Law Commissioners gave rise to a lengthened discussion, chiefly carried on by the legal Peers.—The bills were read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER brought forward the annual financial statement, which we give in full elsewhere. A formal resolution laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the Committee was moved and agreed to, after a brief conversational discussion.

SUPPLY.

The House afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied with the discussion of various votes belonging to the series of Civil Service Estimates.

On resuming, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE MILITARY OUTBREAK AT KINSALE.—A letter was read by the Earl of RIPLEY from the Colonel of the Antrim Rifles, explaining the facts relating to the late military outbreak at Kinsale, and correcting some misstatements which, as the writer declared, had obtained publicity in previous accounts of the occurrence in question.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE COLONIES.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, after presenting a petition on the subject, urged upon the Government the expediency of establishing telegraphic communication with the colonies, and especially with India, by channels which could be worked independently of foreign countries.—Earl GRANVILLE promised the serious consideration of Government to the subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.—Mr. LOWE moved a third reading of this bill, by which the provisions of the Act now on the point of expiring are rendered permanent.—Mr. AYRTON opposed the bill, contending that the powers conferred by the existing Act were much too extensive. He moved as an amendment that the order for the third reading should be discharged.—Considerable discussion ensued, in which many hon. members participated. On a division the amendment was negatived by a narrow majority of 101 to 95.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION BILL.—On the order for the second reading of this bill.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT moved an amendment, to the effect that the question with which the measure dealt—namely, the declarations required from the appointees to municipal offices—should be referred to a Select Committee. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Spooner, but, after some debate, rejected by a majority of 130 to 44. The bill was then read a second time.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH.—In reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Lord JOHN RUSSELL consented to lay on the table an authentic copy of the despatch he had written to the British representative in Berlin. The noble Lord, in answer to a further question, declined to promise the production of Lord Blomfield's reply to that despatch.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. BAXTON called attention to that portion of the report of the Commissioners on the organisation of the Indian army which refers to the amount of force to be maintained in future. The Commissioners, he observed, had recommended as a minimum for the maintenance of a standing army in India one comprising 80,000 Europeans and 320,000 natives. He considered this force much too large and expensive, contending that the finances of the country, which were already in a state of considerable derangement, could not bear the charge, and that to place arms in the hands of so great a number of natives involved serious risk of a repetition of troubles similar to those from which we had just emerged.—Lord STANLEY observed that the existing condition of India with regard to its military establishment was altogether exceptional. The time had not come when any definite limit could be assigned to the strength of the army in that country.—Sir E. PEARCE criticised the report of the Commissioners on various points of detail, and counselled the adoption of a more liberal policy towards the native population of India.—Colonel SYKES expressed his conviction that 50,000 British soldiers would be found sufficient for all purposes of defence or of policy in our Eastern Empire.—Mr. BRIGHT commented upon the misdoings of the Indian Administration, which, he said, had always excited feelings of sorrow and shame in his mind.—Sir C. WOOD, referring to the inquiries which had been urged respecting the production of the Indian budget, stated that certain financial accounts would, he believed, be received and prepared by Thursday next, shortly after which day he would fix a date for the budgetary exposé of Indian affairs. With regard to the military question, he was unable as yet to arrive at any determination as to the number, either of Europeans or natives, of which the army in that country should be composed. Two or three years must, he believed, still elapse before it would be safe to reduce the Indian establishment to its normal and permanent proportions.—The subject then dropped.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—Mr. FORSTER moved an address to the Crown, representing the inconvenience of protracting the Session of Parliament during the summer months, and praying her Majesty to provide a remedy for such inconvenience by assembling Parliament for the dispatch of business before Christmas.—The motion was seconded by Mr. EWAR, and opposed by Mr. BENTINCK.—Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Liddell, Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, and other members having spoken, Lord J. RUSSELL submitted that the question was too serious, as involving the transaction of the whole legislation and business of the country, to be settled by a mere motion and by a thin House.—Lord PALMERSTON observed that the motion had been advocated entirely on grounds of personal convenience. No public advantage was shown to accrue from carrying on legislation in November instead of July. There were, on the contrary, many reasons—some of which the noble Lord set forth in detail—for thinking summer on the whole preferable and more convenient.—Mr. FORSTER consented to withdraw the motion, but a division was nevertheless called, when there appeared—For the resolution, 43; against, 121.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER'S PATENT.—Mr. BAINES moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the nature and extent of the patent now held by the Queen's printer, so far as it related to the right of printing the Bible; and to report their opinion as to the propriety of renewing that patent.—The motion was seconded by Mr. F. CROSSLY.—The HOME SECRETARY assented to the motion for a Committee, but maintained that some provision should be made to secure perfect correctness in the published versions of the Scriptures.—After a few words from Mr. Black, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Hadfield, the motion was agreed to.

MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.—Mr. V. SCULLY moved for a return, in chronological order, of all Ministers of the Crown appointed since the Act of Union in 1800, with the dates of their respective acceptances of, and retirements from, office; distinguishing Cabinet Ministers from those not in the Cabinet; and similar return of all persons appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, during the like period. The chief object of his motion, as explained by the hon. member, was to ascertain how many Irishmen and Roman Catholics had become Cabinet Ministers during the last sixty years. The motion was negatived without a division.

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS IN IRELAND.—Mr. M'HAUGH moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in Ireland. After some discussion the House divided—Ayes, 179; noes, 123. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE THAMES.—Leave was given to Sir C. Lewis to bring in a bill to extend the power of the Conservators of the River Thames.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT.—Mr. Whiteside obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Medical Acts.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.—Mr. BOUVERIE called attention to a petition from Sir W. Russell, and moved that the Select Committee on packet and telegraphic contracts should be instructed not to inquire into the contract for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, until the petition against the late return of members for Dover had been decided by the Election Committee.—Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Henley having spoken, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER proposed that the petition of Sir W. Russell should be referred to the Select Committee on Contracts.—After some remarks from Sir F. Baring, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston, and a brief reply from Mr. Bouverie, the House divided—For the motion, 61; against, 223.

The Dwellings for Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Newspaper Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX ABOLITION BILL.—Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of this bill. He reiterated the objections so often previously urged against the local impost, for which, he contended, a sufficient substitute had been provided.—Mr. BLACKBURN questioned this assertion, and asked what the Government intended to do with the bill?—The HOME SECRETARY consented to the second reading of a bill whose principle, he observed, had been more than once affirmed by the House. The practical arrangements necessary to the carrying out of the measure would, he hoped, be devised during the recess, so as to justify the Legislature in giving full effect to the proposition next Session.—Lord ELCHO moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. Spooner, and supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Miller.—After considerable discussion the House divided—For the second reading, 162; for the amendment, 108—54. The bill was then read a second time.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.—The second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. J. LOCKE, and opposed by Mr. CAIRD. A prolonged debate ensued, turning entirely upon questions of detail. Ultimately the opposition was withdrawn, and the bill passed the stage of second reading.

THE DIPLOMATIC PENSIONS BILL, which removes the existing disabilities debarring the recipients of pensions for diplomatic services from sitting in the House of Commons, was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. M. MILNES, and after a brief discussion.

CHURCH-RATES COMMUTATION BILL.—Mr. ALOOCK moved the second reading of this bill. Mr. CLIVE observed that the House, by a considerable majority, had very recently adopted the principle of total abolition with regard to church rates. The bill was withdrawn.

THE IMPRISONMENT FOR SMALL DEBTS BILL was read a second time.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.—Mr. WHITESIDE brought forward for second reading his bill, as one of a series in which the existing laws relating to criminal jurisprudence were simplified and consolidated.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the question was under consideration by the present Government, who hoped to have a consolidation scheme of their own in readiness to be laid before Parliament early next Session.—Mr. E. JAMES and other members having briefly spoken, the bill was withdrawn.

THE JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) BILL, was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Whiteside.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to introduce a bill confirming certain orders under the Local Government Act of 1853. The bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—At four o'clock a Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Montagu, took their seats in front of the throne. Several members of the Lower House attended at the bar in answer to a summons from the Black Rod, and the Royal Assent was given to the following bills:—Clerk of the Council; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway; South Wales, Pembroke, and Tenby Junction; Tyne Improvement, Gateshead Quay, Hampstead Junction Railway; Great Western Railway; North British, Selkirk, and Galashiels Railway; Caledonian Railway, Tenbury Railway, Worcester and Hereford Railway, Lymington Railway, Great North of Scotland Railway, Reading and Halford Road, Kingston-upon-Thames Gas, London and North-Western (Edgehill to Garston) Railway, North-Eastern Railway (Nidd Valley Branch), Dundee and Newtyle Railway, Salford Borough (No. 2), Greenwich and South-Eastern Docks, Price's Patent Candle Company, Red Sea and India Telegraph, Vale of Neath Railway, Atlantic Telegraph (No. 2), Border Union (North British) Railway, Norwich New Station, Wenlock and Severn Junction Railway, Liverpool Exchange, Castledouglas and Dumfries Railway, Llanidloes and Newtown Railway, Portsmouth and London and Great Western Railway, Forth and Clyde Navigation, Caterham Railway, Maybole and Gervan Railway; Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway; and Sandwith's Divorce.

The Speaker and members of the House of Commons then retired, and the sitting was adjourned.

On the House resuming,

DIVORCE COURT BILL.—The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. The object is to increase the judicial strength of the Court. It was not his wish, however, the Lord Chancellor said, to make new Judges, as he considered that an evil; but to make all the present Judges members of the Divorce Court, and to enable them to act in rotation. A clause of his bill provided that the Court should, when doctory required, be authorised to sit with closed doors. The Judge Ordinary told him that he had at present no authority to do this without the consent of the litigants. He did not consider that the course he proposed was in any way unconstitutional. Another clause of the measure provided that arrangements should be made for enabling the Attorney-General to exercise some control over the proceedings.—Lord BROUGHAM supported the measure.—Lord CHELMSFORD was opposed to the principle of the measure, and thought the Judges of the other Courts were so much occupied as to be unable to discharge any other duty.—After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Public Health Bill was read a second time.

After the disposal of some routine business their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—In reply to a question from Mr. Ker Seymour, Sir G. C. LEWIS said the rival claims of the Crown and the City to the site of Smithfield Market were still unsettled; but a proposal had been made by the City which would give a large portion of the site for the purpose of public recreation.

OMNIBUSES IN PICCADILLY.—In reply to a question from Mr. Brady, Sir G. C. LEWIS read a letter from the Commissioners of Police to the effect that the reason that directions were given not to allow omnibuses to take up passengers in front of Apsley House was to prevent obstructions in Piccadilly.

CHURCH RATES.—In reply to a question from Sir John Trelawny, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had no objection to appoint a morning sitting on Tuesday next for proceeding with the Committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill.

THE BUDGET.

On the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Sir J. SHELLEY made an ineffectual attempt to induce Sir G. C. Lewis to give up the City of London Corporation Reform Bill for the present Session.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the financial operations of the late Government, which he contended were in every respect successful during the year 1858. Occurrences, however, took place in the political aspect of affairs in Europe, and it became necessary to make a large increase in our Naval Estimates, which resulted in a deficiency. In meeting that deficiency he entirely agreed that it should rather be met by taxation than by a loan, which in time of peace should be very sparingly resorted to. In looking, however, at the means proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he must say that the mode in which he dealt with the malt credits furnished a smaller sum than would have justified an interference with the ordinary course of the trade. While supporting his proposition in the main, he could wish to see it modified in some respects. He did not see the necessity for making the whole increase of the income tax payable in the first six months, instead of distributing it over the whole year. He thought an income tax should only be resorted to in times of great emergency, for the power of raising a large amount of money by means of this tax was to this country as valuable as armies were to foreign States, and should not be continually flown to on every trifling occasion. The right hon. gentleman then impressed on the House the necessity of persevering in the policy of neutrality, which could not be done if the Government suffered itself to be made a party to any European Conference which might be proposed. He gave great credit to the Princes who had made the peace just concluded in Italy. He hoped it would be permanent, and it was the duty of the Government to attempt to render it so.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said there was no injustice in collecting the whole increase of the income tax in the first six months, and there was nothing impracticable in the proposed mode of doing so. In reference to the foreign conduct of the late Government, he had no hesitation in saying that Lord Malmesbury addressed himself to his task like an English gentleman and a lover of peace; but as to the prudence of his proceedings in the exercise of his office he would rather remain silent. The right hon. gentleman should not by constant vaunting provoke an examination which might not result in a conviction of the prudence or the success of the operations of that noble Lord. The right hon. gentleman denounced our having anything to do with a conference, forgetting that this was the very thing which the late Government had been endeavouring night and day to bring about.

Mr. BRIGHT said the income tax was unjust, and odious beyond all others, and he would never consent to it as a permanent tax. The emergency now existing, however, had to be met, and the Budget was therefore as satisfactory as it was possible for a very disagreeable thing to be. The hon. gentleman strongly contended for the necessity of a total revision of our system of taxation, and denounced the irritating articles in the *Times*, and the speeches of certain noble Peers, as only calculated to excite passions which might seek a vent in the savagery of war. He treated as visionary the fears of an invasion, and insisted that France and the Emperor of the French were as anxious to keep peace with England as England was to keep peace with France.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he did not believe the Emperor of the French entertained any hostile views towards this country. He had to England proved himself a good and faithful ally, and there was not the smallest pretence for concluding that his sentiments towards this country were inconsistent with the permanence of the alliance which at present existed.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Bright had vividly described the horrors of war, but he should remember that peace had its horrors as well as war, and that Italy had for many years been exposed to these horrors. He quite concurred in what the hon. gentleman had said as to the hostile tone assumed by some of our public journals and statesmen against the present Emperor of the French, who had been always the faithful ally of this country.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied to the arguments of the two noble Lords who had preceded him, and said it was clear from what had fallen from them that they had made up their minds to a conference.

After some further discussion, in which Sir H. Verney, Mr. Whiteside, Colonel Sykes, and other hon. members took part, the House went into Committee.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved that the additional income tax should be three-pence, instead of fourpence in the pound.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY then moved an amendment to the effect that the Long Annuities should only be charged to the extent of one farthing in the pound.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the motion.

Another discussion ensued, but the amendment was eventually negatived without a division.

The first resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. DISRAELI then moved, as an amendment to the second resolution, that, instead of collecting the whole of the increased tax in the first six months, it should be spread over the whole year.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, and intimated that there were expenditures looming near which rendered it necessary to have the tax levied as proposed.

Mr. DISRAELI said, under these circumstances, he would not take the responsibility of pressing his amendment in the absence of information with which the right hon. gentleman should have supplied them.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had no intention of implying that there were any political reasons why demands should be made upon our finances.

The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, the House resumed, and leave was given to bring in bills founded upon them.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

A London committee has been formed for promoting the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The *Solicitor's Journal* states that Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood has accepted the chair of the Jurisprudence Department of the Social Science Association for the ensuing year, and will deliver an address at the third annual meeting at Bradford, on the 10th of October next.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSES furnish no subject for remark. They have been giving the most favourite pieces of their respective repertoires; but the intolerable heat of the weather has been very unfavourable to every kind of dramatic entertainment. We are yet to have one novelty at each house before the close of the season. Meyerbeer's eagerly-expected opera, "Dinorah, or the Pilgrimage of Ploërmel," is to be produced at Covent Garden this evening; and Verdi's "Vespro Siciliani" is in preparation at Drury Lane.

A great reduction has been made in the Drury Lane prices of admission: the pit, from three and sixpence to two shillings; the upper boxes, from a crown to half-a-crown; the lower gallery, from two shillings to one shilling; and the upper gallery, from a shilling to sixpence. We could not have Italian opera cheaper than this in the smallest theatre in Italy.

Both the Italian theatres are now giving weekly concerts at the Crystal Palace. They present no features of novelty. The chief performers of each house sing pieces from the repertoire of the theatre; but these semi-outdoor entertainments are pleasant at this season, and consequently successful. Drury Lane, it is expected, will close in about a fortnight, after which the principal members of the company will set out on an extensive tour in the provinces.

An interesting concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday evening by M^{rs}. Rieder, the singer, and M^{lle}. Sophie Humler, the young violinist; both highly-accomplished artists. M^{rs}. Rieder's performance of several Tyrolean airs attracted great notice from their beauty and the strong national character which she threw into them. M^{lle}. Humler is very young, but is already a charming performer, and promises to be one of the finest violinists of the day. Her performance of Beethoven's well-known romance could scarcely be excelled in beauty of tone, finished execution, and graceful style.

Miss Edwards gave a *matinée musicale* by invitation at her residence, in Upper Ebury-street, on Thursday week, assisted by Messrs. Paque, Streather, and Wilbye Cooper; also, a *soirée musicale* the following evening, assisted by Messrs. Oberthur, Ries, and Elsner. The programme contained Reissiger's grand trio, op. 85, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; Mendelssohn's sonata in B flat, pianoforte and violoncello; Oberthur's grand duo from "Lucrezia Borgia," harp and pianoforte; besides several solos, vocal and instrumental, all of which were executed in a finished style by this talented pianiste and vocalist and the eminent artists assembled on each occasion to support her.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone took his benefit on Saturday, when "The Contested Election" was repeated, with a farce and a new ballet, entitled "All-hallow's Eve," supported by the Le Clercq family. After the performance Mr. Buckstone addressed the audience in his usual comic, alliterative, and punning strain. He remarked that the last time he had the pleasure of addressing them, twelve months ago, it was at the close of a season of five years, when the theatre required repairs. It was reopened on the 6th of September, and had continued open ever since. On the present occasion he had no intention of reposing, as he would open on Monday; and the only rest he could take was on the intervening Sunday. "A manager," he proceeded, "could scarcely look for any rest, for when he has achieved a success he knows the time will come when this novelty will be worn out, and he must be thinking of something new. 'Never ending, still beginning,' is the managerial motto, and I really believe that the office of Prime Minister, as regards work, is nothing to that of a manager of a London theatre." He then gave a ludicrous account of "what a manager has to do, or is expected to do," and a résumé of what he himself had actually done. Since last September he had produced several new comedies: amongst the most successful he named "The World and the Stage," "Everybody's Friend," and "The Contested Election," with a Christmas pantomime and an Eastern extravaganza. He then alluded to the supposition that if the Crystal Palace, the Museum, and the National Gallery were opened on a Sunday, the theatres would next claim the privilege. Mr. Buckstone stated that there was no fear that theatres would ever be opened in this country on a Sunday. The English actor is fond of his Sunday, enjoys his rest, and is quite as grateful for it as any member of the Serious Family can be. With some punning allusions to an armistice of six-and-thirty hours, and a new piece, the address concluded. We are happy to hear that Mr. Buckstone's efforts during the season have been properly patronised, and that the balance is on the right side of the account.

ADELPHI.—A new kind of burlesque was on Monday placed on this stage by Mr. Byron, the subject being "The Babes in the Wood." It is needless to recapitulate the story of the popular ballad. It is enough to state that the uncle is drawn as a fop, and committed to the representative powers of Mrs. Mellon. The cruel usurper has also a wife, impersonated by Mrs. Billington, whose ambition, like that of *Lady Macbeth*, instigates the crime, and whose remorse ends in somnambulism. But who are the babes? Who but Miss Kate Kelly and Mr. J. L. Toole? They have a governess who finds it exceedingly difficult to direct such precocious infants, and who is supported (and she needs support) by Miss Arden. The naughty children, however, are saved from the results of their disobedience by one of two ruffians, Mr. Paul Bedford, who turns out to be their father. The robins are converted into fairies, under the guidance of Miss Laidlaw. The second ruffian is Mr. C. J. Smith, between whom and the benevolent Paul a capital fight takes place. Puns of course are frequent in the composition, with snatches of popular melodies and fragments of lively dances. The piece was successful. It was followed by the Spanish Dancers, led by Petra Camara.

STRAND.—Two new pieces have been produced at this theatre—the first by Mr. Leicester Buckingham, and entitled "Quixote, Junior." The main incidents have been previously used, but an air of novelty has been thrown over their introduction. Mr. J. Clarke is the prominent person of the little drama, under the cognomen of *Chesterfield Jones, Esq.*, a gentleman who devotes himself to rectifying the wrongs of injured ladies, and who is introduced to *Mrs. Delorme* (Miss Maria Simpson) in consequence of an unintentional wrong inflicted by himself on her new ball-room dress, his horse having splashed it with mud. The unfortunate hero was on his way to Putney, to deliver up to a newly-married lady some correspondence with a previous lover, but in the course of conversation it turns out that *Mrs. Delorme* herself is the lady in question. Mr. Jones has changed his coat in order to personate a groom, during the interview, and his own, unfortunately, has been transferred to the back of *Mrs. Delorme*, who accordingly has possession of the pocket-book with letters. The vain efforts to get the book, its ultimate deposit in a cabinet, and that of the cabinet on the fire (all of them the property of the French stage, and of a previous adaptation), make up the remainder of the farce, which was successful. The second piece has more originality: a burlesque extravaganza, by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "The Very Latest Edition of the Lady of Lyons." The scenes of the original play are pretty closely followed, and the burlesque dialogue is richly freighted with puns and songs. Mr. J. Clarke is very funny indeed in *Beaucaire*, but the gem of the piece is Miss Charlotte Saunders, whose genius shines out radiantly in the part of *Claude Melnotte*. In the last act, as *Colonel Morier*, the character, by the aid of costume, bears so close a resemblance to Napoleon I. as to take the house by surprise, and command vociferous plaudits. *Pauline* found a beautiful representative in Miss M. Oliver, who acted with great spirit and energy. Another part, too, was raised into uncommon importance, that of the *Widow Melnotte*, by Mr. James Rogers, whose performance of it was nothing less than "prodigious." The burlesque was, in all ways, a decided hit.

THUNDERSTORMS on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday inflicted considerable damage in many parts of the kingdom. The storm of Monday was felt over a very wide-spread area. Throughout Lancashire and Yorkshire the storm seems to have been general, and from the lightning, the rain, and the hail much damage was done. Unfortunately there has been some loss of life too. The storm also visited Jersey, and the General Hospital there was injured by lightning.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Reid, bookseller and stationer, of 15, Charing-cross, was seen to stagger and fall in his shop on Thursday, and, a medical man being sent for, life was found to be extinct.

At Guildhall, on Tuesday, a labouring man named William Daley was charged with having fraudulently transferred £163 Three per Cent Stock, the property of his sister, without her consent. He was sent to prison.

NEWSVENDERS' ANNUAL DINNER.—On Wednesday the dinner annually provided by the proprietors of the metropolitan newspaper press for news-vendors and their servants took place at Highbury Barn Tavern. At two o'clock the boys, numbering upwards of three hundred, sat down to a plentiful dinner, after which they withdrew to the extensive pleasure-grounds, and enjoyed themselves in various pastimes. In the evening the news-vendors, their wives, and families, to the number of nearly four hundred, partook of a sumptuous dinner, after which the company proceeded to the ball room, where an excellent quadrille band was in attendance, and dancing continued until a late hour.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this hospital was held on Tuesday—Colonel Lyon, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. The report stated that the hospital continued to be prosperous, and to diffuse widely its beneficial operations. Very liberal assistance had been offered by the benevolent, and the endowment fund is progressing satisfactorily for the permanent support of the hospital. The expenses of the hospital had been for the year £2894 7s. 3d. In the course of last year 17,287 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2894 7s. 3d. Of these 1053 were in-patients, and 16,234 were out-patients, many of whom were assisted at their homes, and the greater part were restored to health and their occupations, for the support of their families. These, with cases reported at former annual meetings, made a total of 319,960 sick and needy individuals who had partaken of the benefits of the institution from its commencement, in 1818, to the 31st of December, 1858.

FIRE.—Some buildings at Willow-walk, Bermondsey, were burnt on Saturday morning; a little boy, aged four years, being so much injured that he has since died. At the well-known Spaniards, Hampstead, another fire broke out on the same morning, doing much injury in the farmyard. In the Hackney-road and elsewhere fires of minor extent also took place. On Monday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises known as the Anchor Dining-rooms, Cheapside. Whilst one of the proprietors of the news-om was looking out of the window at the lightning, his attention was arrested by a large sheet of flame playing round one of the upper floors. He at once raised the alarm, but it was some time before the persons in the house became aware of their danger. They then made an attempt to get down stairs, but were forced back by smoke and flame. As a last resource they tried to reach the roof, but were prevented by the heat and smoke. Fortunately they were enabled to get to one of the front windows just at the moment that conductor Low, of the Royal Exchange escape station, arrived. He brought them all down, at the cost to himself of several severe cuts from broken glass. The premises in which the disaster commenced and their contents are destroyed.

CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.—Last Saturday evening Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were entertained by their supporters at a grand banquet held at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. Between three and four hundred prominent members of the Conservative party were present, and several ladies of rank graced the galleries. Lord Derby delivered an elaborate speech, in which he alluded to the marks of approval which he had received from the Queen, and strongly urged on his supporters a policy of moderation as well as of continual fidelity to their principles. He reviewed the results of the war, and asked what had been gained by it? Lombardy was to be annexed to Sardinia, without her consent being asked; and, instead of misgovernment in the Papal States being removed, the Pope was to be made the President of the new Italian Confederation. He spoke strongly in favour of placing our Army and Navy in a state of the most complete efficiency. In conclusion, he urged upon his party the importance of attending to the registrations, and said that at the last general election several seats had been lost in consequence of neglect in this respect.—Mr. Disraeli, in the course of a brief address, restated his old views in favour of the maintenance of party distinctions. He spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Conservative party, and said that four times since 1832 had it been called to power, and on each occasion it had taken deeper root in the country.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 891 boys and 876 girls, in all 1767 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1434.—Fourteen hundred deaths were registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1000; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase—namely, with 1100. The comparison gives an unfavourable result, for it shows that the deaths in the present return were higher by 300 than the number which the average rate of mortality for the second week of July would have produced. The most striking feature in the returns for last week is the increase in the mortality from diarrhoea. Taking the last four weeks, it appears that this disease was fatal in 34, 58, 132, and 264 cases. A girl, aged six years, died on July 10, at 2, Circus-road, Gospel Oak-fields, from "exposure to the sun, effusion;" a Captain of the Royal Artillery (half-pay), aged 63 years, died on July 15, in Kentish Town, from "sunstroke, inflammation of the brain (40 hours);" a stoker in a steam-boat, aged 22 years, died on July 11, at 12, Globe-lane, Woolwich, from "apoplexy from exposure to excessive heat (three hours);" and a widow, aged 68 years, died on July 14, at 5, Duke-street, Bloomsbury, from "exhaustion from extreme heat."

BANQUET TO MR. CHARLES KEAN.—On Wednesday Mr. Kean was entertained at a grand banquet by about six hundred of his friends and admirers at St. James's Hall. The Duke of Newcastle presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, and on his left Mr. Gladstone: he was supported by several of the nobility and by many representatives of literature, the fine arts, and the drama. The hall was splendidly illuminated, and decorated with choice shrubs and evergreens. Behind the chairman was placed a marble bust of Mr. Kean. The entertainment was graced by the presence of nearly seven hundred ladies in the galleries. Mrs. Kean entered the gallery during the dinner, and was received with enthusiastic plaudits. The Duke of Newcastle, in proposing Mr. Kean's health, paid a just tribute to his professional ability and to the excellence of his private character, concluding as follows:—"I ask you to drink the health of one who by his genius has illustrated and by his character has elevated the profession to which he belongs. Finally, I ask you to drink his health as one whom I may term, if figuratively, yet without exaggeration, the hierarch of that glorious temple in which Shakespeare is enshrined." The toast was drunk with oft-repeated rounds of applause, in which the ladies in the gallery cordially joined. Mr. Kean made an eloquent reply, marked by deep feeling. Several other toasts were given, and the company separated at a late hour.

AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—A few days since a gentleman belonging to Lloyd's, and who has (or had) a son residing in the United States, received a letter, purporting to have been written by the son's wife, vehemently urging him to send over £10 by return mail, in order to save his son from starvation, or at all events to prevent his last breath from being drawn in the midst of want. The writer addressed her father-in-law as her "Dearest friend," although he was quite unaware of the fact that his son, who was single on leaving England, had since married. Moved, however, by the apparent earnestness of the appeal, he hastened to inclose a £10 Bank of England note in a letter which requested further information; but there was, nevertheless, a faint dawn of suspicion on his mind as the source of the appeal, and before posting the letter he mentioned the fact to a gentleman of his acquaintance, and, like himself, a member of Lloyd's. To his surprise this gentleman stated that he had received a precisely similar letter from the United States, and that another gentleman with whom he was acquainted had received a third. As it appeared to be impossible that the sons of these three gentlemen should at one and the same time have been reduced to a state of destitution in different parts of a strange country, it was at once concluded that the whole of the letters formed an organised scheme to obtain money by fraud; and the gentleman at first referred to consequently posted his letter requesting fuller information, but without forwarding the £10 note which he had at first inclosed.

NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—On Friday week the foundation-stone of the projected school buildings in St. John's the Evangelist, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, was laid in the presence of the Bishop of London, the Archdeacon of Wells, and nearly two thousand ladies and gentlemen. After Divine service at the church, and an appropriate address by the Incumbent, the Rev. William Gill, a procession, composed of the children of the temporary schools, the committee, the clergy, and others of the leading inhabitants, proceeded to the site, between Tottenham-court-road and John-street. A large tent, tastefully decorated with appropriate texts, mottoes, banners, and evergreens, afforded pleasant shade to the large numbers who filled the vast area to overflowing. The usual ceremony having been gone through, the stone was duly laid by Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Sir C. Forbes and of the Dowager Lady Forbes of Fitzroy-square; after which the whole assembly joined in a hymn of praise. The Bishop then delivered an impressive address, which was followed by some appropriate observations by the Rev. J. E. Kemp, former Incumbent of St. John the Evangelist; Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mr. Boulton. The blessing having been pronounced by the Bishop, the assembly joined in singing the National Anthem, and then dispersed. After the ceremony the children, accompanied by their teachers and friends, were taken to the vicinity of Highgate, where dinner and tea were provided in the grounds of Mr. Timms, a Montpelier. Talbot-road. The buildings are estimated to accommodate one thousand children, and to cost £2208; of which amount, including a Government grant of £900, the committee have already received £748.

THE GREAT BELL.—Mr. Walesby, of Waterloo-place, writes to us as follows, concerning the sound of the great bell at Westminster Palace:—"The sound emitted by this bell is still a failure, wanting in gravity, power, and melodious sublimity of tone. And, assuming that the bell was found strictly perfect when tested at the foundry, and that the clock hammer strikes it properly, I am still of opinion that the following circumstance may account for the failure alluded to. The bell—instead of being attached to a 'stock' suspended freely from the beam, and thus allowed in some degree to swing or to recoil from a blow of the hammer or clapper—is said to be somewhat rigidly bolted to the large iron beam, so that it has no play, and the consequence is its vibrations are intercepted by the mass of iron which supports it. Hence an imperfect tone is produced. The deep fundamental note of the bell, being temporarily disabled, is overpowered by a far more acute sound (an 'harmonic'), the octave, which should be heard only as a subordinate; and this suggests 'the reason why the bell does not sound like other large bells;' the sound now given out being a continuous melancholic monotone. In reply to various correspondents I may state that I doubt not this comparatively acute sound of the bell may even now be occasionally heard at a still greater distance than Kensington or Richmond, for the acuter sounds of a bell travel further than the less acute. Moreover, the present sound of the bell may now and then be rendered agreeable to the ear at a distance by the fluctuating breeze. But nearer home we want to hear a rich tone, resembling in some degree that of a gigantic bass-diapason pipe of an organ—now a deep sound, then a mingling of it with its harmonics—swelling and varying, then dying away. Such is the quality of tone this monster bell should produce: it would then delight the ear of all who listened to it; and during the stillest hour of night, when the prevailing direction of the wind and the state of the atmosphere happened to be favourable, the bell might probably be heard at a distance of twenty miles."

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—On Thursday last a numerously-attended meeting of the citizens of London was held in the Council Chamber, Guildhall; but owing to the crowded state of the Chamber the meeting was adjourned to the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided. Lord Elcho, Sir C. Napier, the Rev. Dr. Croly, and many other celebrities who take an interest in the "volunteer" movement were present. The Lord Mayor having stated the object for which they were called together, Alderman Carter moved and Lord Elcho seconded a resolution declaring that it was desirable that a volunteer corps should be formed in the City, under the title of "The London Rifle Brigade." The resolution having been agreed to, Sir C. Napier next moved and Sir F. Doyle seconded a resolution declaring that in reference to all non-military matters the "brigade" was to be under the direction of a council of twelve. This resolution was also agreed to, and the Lord Mayor, several Aldermen, and others were nominated on the council. Upon the motion of Lord Elcho, seconded by Sir C. Napier, Alderman Carter was elected Colonel of the Brigade; and Captain Hicks, the Governor of Whitecross-street Prison, was elected Lieut.-Colonel. It was also resolved that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose, amongst other things, of granting prizes for effective rifle practice. After which thanks were given to the Lord Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.—This association has been recently formed by several ladies. The promoters believe that, in the majority of cases, the principal cause of a low physical condition is ignorance of the laws of health; and they have therefore combined to propagate correct information respecting this important branch of knowledge. A meeting, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided, was held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday evening.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A strong line of defences to connect Fort Gomer with Fort Monkton, in the Portsmouth district, will be commenced forthwith.

A bill for the purpose of enabling sergeants, barristers, and solicitors to practise in the High Court of Admiralty was printed on Wednesday.

From a return to the House of Lords, just issued, it appears that last year in England there were 101 officers, 2785 men, and 774 widows receiving pensions from Lord Clive's fund to the amount of £89,062.

A disturbance took place on Thursday week in Keyham Dock-yard. A man on board the *Cresar* was flogged, and the dockyard workmen became greatly excited, hissing, groaning, and hooting.

Terry's breech-loading rifle was successfully tested near Liverpool on Saturday last. From one rifle 1800 shots were fired without the piece fouling, and several times nine shots per minute were fired by Mr. Terry himself.

The Government has purchased from Sir Hesketh Fleetwood the North Euston Hotel at Fleetwood, and a considerable portion of adjoining land. It is stated to be the intention to convert the hotel into a barracks, and to provide in the immediate neighbourhood land for rifle practice.

Count Nugent, the last surviving officer of the old Irish Brigade, has just died at his country seat in the Department of the Semo et Oise, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a Peer during the reign of Charles X., and refused to take the oath of allegiance at the accession of Louis Philippe.

A gigantic steam-hammer, combining various improvements on those which have hitherto been in use, has just been completed at the Messrs Steel and Iron Works, Liverpool. It weighs 32 tons 15 cwt., its total height is about 23 feet, and the absolute weight of the metal in the apparatus is about 70 tons.

The whole of the disposable batteries of Royal Artillery, comprising the depot brigades to be stationed at Woolwich garrison in accordance with the reorganisation of the regiment, assembled on the common on Monday morning in review order for a general regimental inspection by the Commandant, Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, a *id* Staff.

The third grand review for the present season of the troops encamped at the Curragh took place, on Friday week, in the presence and under the immediate command of General Lord Seaton. The militia corps, both in bearing and discipline, seemed quite on a par with their brethren of the line.

The fortifications of the citadel of Dover are about to be enlarged, and the estimated cost of the works is £150,000. The walls round the ramparts, inside and outside, will be raised many feet, the ditches will be considerably lowered, while on the seaward will be erected a large bastion for officers' quarters, on the top of which will be a very strong battery, heavily mounted with first-class ordnance.

In order to fill up the vacancies likely to arise in the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in India by the troops claiming their discharge under the new regulations of the Government, and from other causes, the authorities at the Horse Guards intend dispatching about 5000 cavalry and infantry troops to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras during the present and the ensuing month, as soon as a sufficient number of ships have been taken up for them by the Hon. Council of India.

On Sunday morning the 5th West York Militia Regiment formed on parade in the market-place of Knaresborough, when each man received a Bible with his name written in it, a gift from the inhabitants of that town as a token of their appreciation of the good and orderly conduct of the regiment during its three trainings. The Isle of Wight Militia completed their term of training on Tuesday. The Somerset Militia will assemble at Bath on the 18th of September. The North Durham Militia has completed its term of training. On Monday the Lancashire Militia was inspected at Lancaster by Colonel Cooper.

On the morning of Friday week the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards from St. George's Barracks, the 2nd from the Wellington Barracks, and the 3rd from the Tower, under their respective commanders, assembled in Hyde Park for the purpose of being inspected by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness, with his Staff, arrived shortly after ten, when the whole of the three battalions were closely inspected, and afterwards put through a variety of exercises. The Commander-in-Chief complimented the several Colonels on the appearance of their men. The troops were provided with a sufficient quantity of ammunition to go through the regular evolutions of a "field-day," but in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather his Royal Highness kindly dispensed with this part of the proceedings.

The Government have issued a second circular and memorandum in respect of the formation of volunteer rifle and artillery corps. With regard to the rifle corps the circular does no more than set forth the four conditions already published, on compliance with which the War Office are prepared to grant rifles in the proportion of twenty-five to every hundred volunteers enrolled. But the Government express their anxiety to direct especial attention to the necessity of establishing volunteer artillery companies at the seaports and on the coast. With this view the "Government will, therefore, in all cases where coast batteries are available for practice, give a preference to the formation of artillery corps. At places on the seacoast at which batteries do not now exist, but where the military authorities may deem it advisable to place guns hereafter, artillery corps may be usefully formed if the members, aided by the residents in their vicinity, would take upon themselves the erection of earthworks. In that case guns would be provided by the Government for training and practice, and for arming the works in case of necessity." The memorandum which is attached to the circular is very long, and contains a great deal of necessary information for those who are engaged in establishing volunteer corps.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY

OSCAR (Joseph Francis), King of Sweden and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals, was the son of King Charles John XIV., the famous Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, by his consort (who is still living) Eugénie Bernardine Desirée Clary, Queen Dowager, sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Naples, and afterwards King of Spain. King Oscar was born the 4th of July, 1799, and was much beloved by his father. To him Bernadotte, then three years Crown Prince of Sweden, addressed his memorable and affectionate letter from Lubeck after the terrible struggle at Leipsic in 1813.

Bernadotte became King of Sweden the 5th of February, 1818, and Oscar succeeded him on the throne the 8th of March, 1844, and was crowned at Stockholm on the 28th of September of the same year. He married, the 19th of June, 1823, Josephine Maximiliana Eugénie, the daughter of the celebrated Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and the first cousin of the present Emperor of the French, by whom he leaves three sons—Charles, his successor; Oscar, Duke of Ostragothia; and Augustus, Duke of Dalecarlia; and one daughter, the Princess Charlotte Eugénie. King Oscar died on the 8th inst., at Stockholm, after an illness which had incapacitated him from taking any active part in the government of his kingdom since the month of September, 1857. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, Prince Royal, Duke of Scania, who was, on the proposition of the King, his father, appointed Regent by the representative bodies of Sweden and Norway, the 25th of September, 1857, when his father's illness rendered such office necessary, and who now becomes King as Charles XV. His Majesty was born the 3rd of May, 1826, and married, the 19th of June, 1850, the Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands, by whom he has a daughter, the Princess Louisa Josephine Eugénie.

LORD FERMOY.

THE Right Hon. Edmund Burke-Roche, Baron Fermoy, in the peerage of Ireland, M.P. for the borough of Marylebone, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Cork, was born on the 8th of August, 1815. He is descended from Adam de Rupe, a man of great possessions in Pembrokeshire, who founded Pill Priory, built Roch Castle, the Church of St. Mary of Roch, and that of Langwm, and many others in the same county, and who accompanied Robert FitzStephen to Ireland in 1196. David de la Roche, who lived in the reign of Edward II., son of Alexander de la Roche, a direct descendant of Adam de Rupe, married Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of the Princess Joan (daughter of Edward I. and Eleanor, his Queen), and the wife of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and was father of Sir David de la Roche, who left a son, John de la Roche, Lord Fermoy, who lived in the reign of Richard II., and from whom the title descended in succession through three generations, until it reached Morice, fourth Lord, in 1492. His third son, Edmund, who was the progenitor of the present peer, died in 1560, leaving a son, Maurice FitzEdmund Roche, who was Mayor of Cork in 1571, and who left three sons, through the second of whom are descended the Roches of Trabolgan, in the county of Cork, the immediate family of Lord Fermoy. His Lordship is the eldest son of Edward Roche, Esq.; of Trabolgan and Kildinnin, by Margaret Honoria, only child and heiress of William Curtin, Esq., and a near relation of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke. Lord Fermoy was well known in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1855 as Mr. Burke-Roche, and the Liberal representative of



THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

the county of Cork. In the latter year he was elevated to the Irish peerage by the title which had been long in existence in his family, but which had become extinct; but, in consequence of an alleged incompleteness in the circumstances connected with a vacancy in the number of Irish peerages which are permitted by the Act of Union to be in existence at the same time, a new patent was issued in 1856, when the state of things was such as to leave no doubt of the right of the Crown to create a new peer of Ireland. Lord Fermoy married, in 1848, Eliza Caroline, eldest daughter of James Boothby, Esq., of Twyford Abbey, Middlesex, and has issue four sons and two daughters.

During the famine in Ireland Lord Fermoy devoted himself wholly to mitigating the evils attendant on that fearful scourge. He made great efforts to introduce flax culture and preparation into Munster; and, besides growing it on a large scale, erected two extensive scutching-mills on his property. He patronises all works of material improvement in the county, while in the field as a sportsman he is no less distinguished, keeping up, at his own cost, the best pack of foxhounds in Ireland. In their management he has

given great satisfaction, of which proof was recently exhibited by an entertainment to him at the Cork Athenæum, at which over two hundred gentlemen attended. The importance of the post, held by Lord Fermoy, of the Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork may be judged of from the fact that it places his Lordship at the head of four militia regiments, and a body of nearly four hundred magistrates. In every capacity Lord Fermoy has made himself truly popular, and shows a good example to his class in Ireland.

WILLIAM HENRY BODKIN, ESQ.

MR. BODKIN, whose recent elevation to the office of Assistant Judge for the county of Middlesex has given such general satisfaction, was called to the Bar in 1826, and soon entered upon a career of almost unexampled success. In a few years after he commenced practice he became Standing Counsel to the Associated Bankers of London, to the Royal Mint, the Post Office, and other public bodies; in 1834 he was retained by the Treasury, and was thenceforth intrusted with all the criminal business of the Government; and about the same time he was elected Recorder of Dover;—in all which various and important duties he exhibited a rare combination of moderation and firmness with a total absence of that proneness to personality and abuse which is sometimes seen with regret in the conduct of criminal proceedings.

In 1841 Mr. Bodkin was returned to Parliament for the city of Rochester in conjunction with Mr. Stoddart Douglas, of Chilton Park, Kent, and in 1847 lost his seat in consequence of supporting Sir Robert Peel's repeal of the Corn Laws. Whilst in the House he was the proposer of some important alterations in the Poor Law which have been found to work beneficially. He afterwards became a candidate for the same place, and, whilst engaged in that contest, was offered by Sir George Grey, then Home Secretary, the office of Assistant Judge, then vacant by the decease of the late Serjeant Adams. Actuated by very praiseworthy motives, Mr. Bodkin declined the office, the acceptance of which would have involved the abandonment of his pledges to the electors of Rochester, and it was conferred upon the late Mr. Pashley, by whose recent death a vacancy has again occurred, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Bodkin.

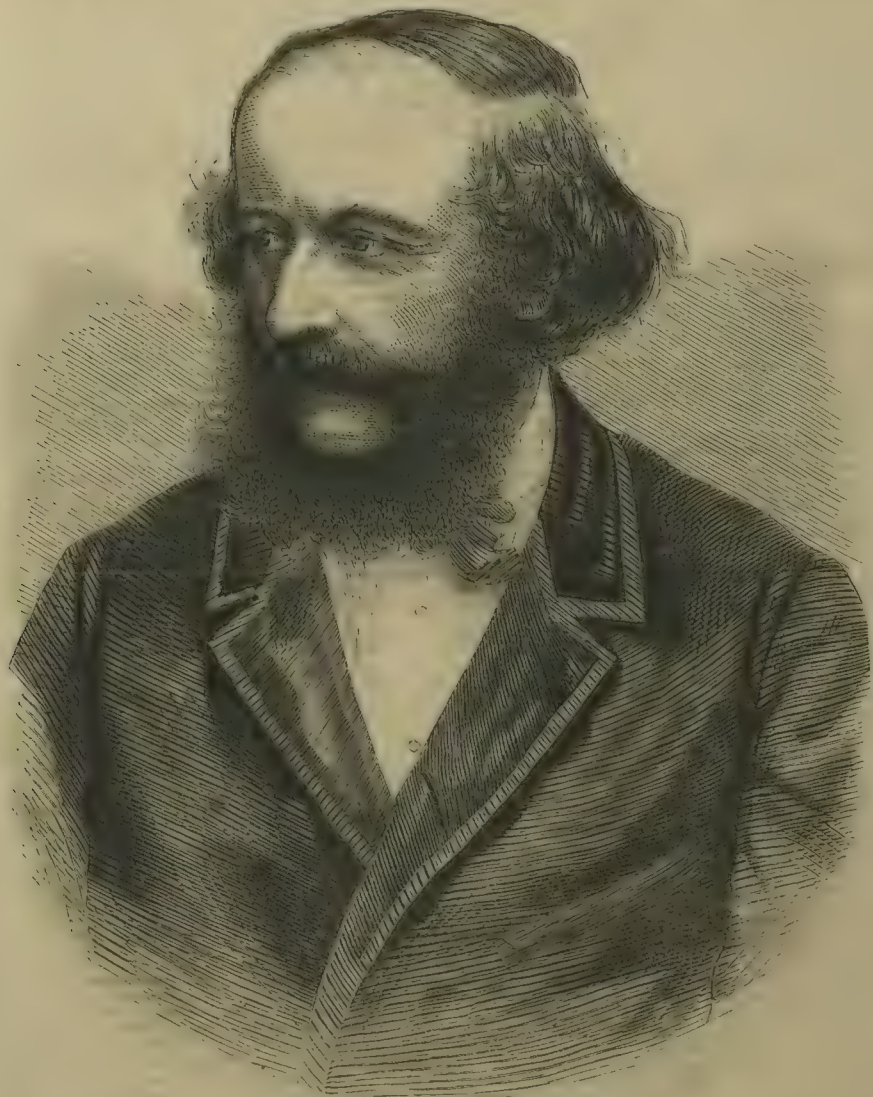
Judicial appointments caught never perhaps to be influenced by political considerations, but it certainly has seldom happened (as in this instance) that a Liberal and a Conservative Government were found to concur in the selection of a Judge and in the belief that his duties would be ably and faithfully discharged.

Mr. Bodkin is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and a Vice-President of the Society of Arts. He has always been a zealous supporter of ragged schools, receiving annually large numbers of those children and their teachers at his residence at Highgate. In early life he married a sister of Sir William Poland, which lady died some years ago, leaving a son and daughter.

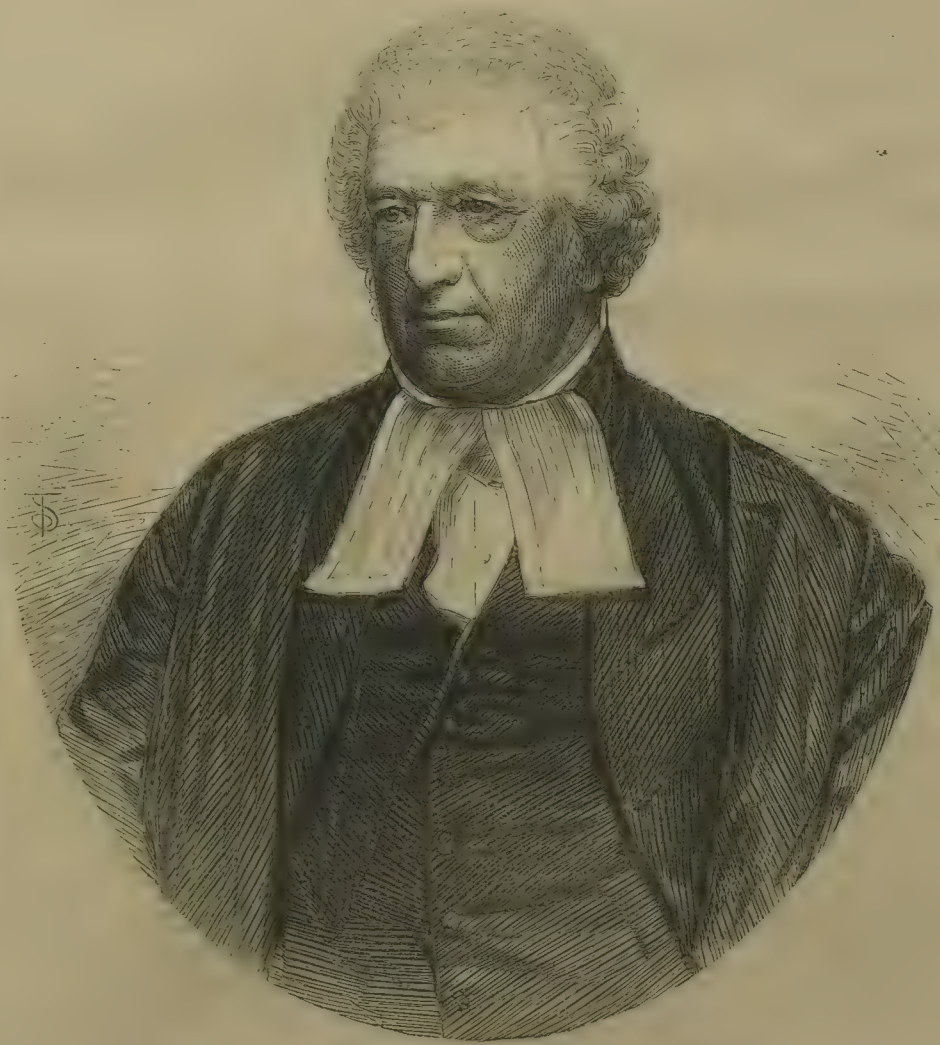
METROPOLITAN SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Monday, at Radley's Hotel, "to consider the present position of the company and its affairs, and to adopt such resolutions thereto as may be considered desirable." A resolution the effect of which was to break up the company was adopted; and, in answer to questions from several of the shareholders present, Mr. Vining, solicitor to the company, said that the liabilities were between £4000 and £5000; and that an offer had been made of £4500 for the plant, not including the patent. No decisive arrangement was made, and the meeting separated.

PALACE OF THE PEOPLE; MUSWELL-HILL.—On Saturday last the inauguration of the site for the establishment of a "Palace of the People" at Muswell-hill, was performed by Lord Brougham, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen patrons and patronesses of the institution. We have given in previous numbers Engravings of this contemplated palace of the people.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND BURGLARY.—About nine o'clock last Saturday evening three well-dressed men went to the private door of Messrs. Derry and Dale, founders, in Shoe-lane, rang at the bell, and inquired of the servant if a Mr. Taylor was within; being told that no such person resided there, she was about to close the door when the men rushed in, and seized the woman by the throat, nearly strangled her, and then proceeded to drag her to the back premises. Fortunately two of the workmen remained behind, and the burglars hearing them made off. One was subsequently caught; the others, however, escaped.



LORD FERMOY, M.P. FOR MARYLEBONE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.



W. H. BODKIN, ESQ., ASSISTANT JUDGE FOR MIDDLESEX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

THE STELVIO PASS.

FROM Bormio on the Italian side to Trafoi on the Tyrolese or Austrian the Pass of the Stelvio is exceedingly interesting. Throughout the war now happily brought to a close considerable interest has attached to this pass on account of its great strategic value to Austria. General Garibaldi still occupies the Upper Valtelline, and has met with resistance near Bormio, although it appears that the Austrians have the principal part of their force on their own side between Trafoi and Glurns, and a battery is said to be placed on a spot commanding the pass. A short description of the route, with a drawing of one of the most striking points, will, probably, be interesting to our readers. It takes about eight hours to walk from Bormio to Prad. The baths of Bormio are picturesquely placed at the commencement of a sterile and savage gorge, and the road is well conducted up the side of the mountain by a series of zigzags; and just before you arrive at the baths it is carried by a high bridge over a ravine immediately by a tunnel through a precipitous rock. This appears to be a point easily defended by a resolute army, and, with such good riflemen as the Tyrolese to line the crags and rocks above, one can scarcely see how any large body of men can force their way if this bridge be destroyed. The view from the Val Pedenos, just after you come out of the tunnel, and taking in Monte Columbano, is exceedingly grand and wild—the road, forming an appropriate foreground, being conducted on the edge of a tremendous precipice. A little further a grand cascade bursts from the cliffs—it is the source of the Adda; and here the road enters the Wurmser Loch, a terrific gorge, like the Via Mala, down the sides of which avalanches are continually tearing away the road. The whole of this pass appears to have been constructed in defiance of nature, and it is only by great skill in design and labour in carrying out that it has been executed. The galleries and protections are very numerous, and evidently highly necessary at all times of the year. We have selected for illustration the most important of these, called Spondalonga, or the Long Wall. The entrance to this gallery has lately been the scene of a serious encounter between the Austrian and Italian troops. The road is here tunnelled out of the rock with great labour, and light and air are supplied either by artificial or natural fissures. Through one of these lateral openings we obtain a



THE PASS OF THE STELVIO AND GALLERY OF SPONDALONGA.—FROM A DRAWING BY GEORGE BARNARD.

fine view of the route, with its zigzag ascents, the little house of refuge, and the covered road with its embrasures, looking exactly like a gigantic battery. The summit of the pass is 9272 feet above the sea. It has a solitary house of refuge, greatly needed, for it is nearly 800 feet above the line of perpetual snow, and is exceedingly cold and desolate. Looking down from this point, we see the road descending by an immense number of zigzags into the ravine below. These have all been covered by sloping roofs, to throw off the continual falls of snow and rocks. The whole scene is towered over by the Ortler, and the glaciers seem to hang from the mountain sides in almost perpendicular lines over the village of Trafoi below. From this point we have a good view of the mountain we have passed, with all its savage grandeur.

VOLUNTEERS LEAVING ROME.

OUR Engraving represents one of the many departures of volunteers from Rome for the seat of war. The most important of these took place on the 8th of June last. The men assembled on the Monte Mario, near Rome, and, after a short carousal, set out on their journey. Papal gendarmes were present; but as the affair was sanctioned and promoted by the French authorities they offered no opposition, although flags, weapons, and tricoloured ribbons were forbidden.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHS.—The submersion of a submarine telegraph cable between Denmark and Cromer, on the Norfolk coast, was accomplished between Monday and Thursday (last week).—A telegraphic communication is now formed between Folkestone and Boulogne, in connection with Dover. The cable, which is on an improved construction, very strong, and weighing six tons to the mile, is submerged at Boulogne, thence traverses the depth of the Channel, and emerges at low-water mark opposite Lydden Spout station. From this it passes under the beach to the zigzag foot-path, ascending the cliff to the station, and is thence carried on by an underground wire to an office in Folkestone, near the pier. It is connected with Dover by means of a wire, from its junction at Lydden Spout to the company's office, passing, at a considerable height above the houses, from Archcliff Port. The great value of this additional line to the Continent will be felt should any accident occur either to the Dover and Calais or Dover and Ostend cables.—The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company have instructed Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., to manufacture a strong submarine cable of sixty miles in length, with one wire, at a cost of £12,000, for the service between Malta and Sicily.



VOLUNTEERS LEAVING ROME.—FROM A SKETCH BY R. HILLINGFORD.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

There are now lying in ordinary in the Royal Navy about 120 vessels, exclusive of *merit*-vessels and floats: 17 of these are to be converted into screw-ships, and the conversion of seven is under consideration. There is also a list of 7 *recoiler*-ships, *coaling*-hulks, &c. Four ships have been broken up (1 sold since January, 1880, without having been recommissioned).

Archibald Henry Dundas Trotter aged 52

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Strand, Manufacturer of Superior Fishing Rods and Tackle at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c.—A. DAVIS,

39, Strand.—Horse-clothing, blankets, saddlery, harness-brushes, sponges, whips, bridles, &c., of the most superior make, at very low prices. Hunting and ladies' riding saddles on the newest and most improved principles. Military saddlery of every description. Saddlery for the East Indies and Colonies. List of prices on application.—A. Davis 39 Strand.

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£2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from AMADIO, Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopic Photographs now ready. The late Mr. Charles L. with his family, in the presence of Cromwell, St. Paul's, &c. Just published, second edition an illustrated and descriptive Catalogue, containing the names of 1500 microscopic objects. Post free for six stamps. Amadio's double Achromatic Opera Glass, in case complete, £1 10s.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the

ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel. Portability combined with great power in FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. Price 30s.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
 RESPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces each, containing 12 and 15 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person to know them at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-house. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deerstalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses. The term for them are powerful and brilliant telescopes for both eyes. The most powerful Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some 4½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's rings, and the double star; with the new Telescope a person can be seen and known three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to thirteen miles. They are in endless variety, of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A

powerful, newly-invented very small waistcoat-pocket Glass the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen at 12½ miles distant. They serve every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. Price 30s.—SOLOMONS, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

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DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument

for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AT PARIS, 1859.



"THE FARMER'S WIFE."—BY GUERARD.

"THE FARMER'S WIFE."

M. GUERARD's lively painting is a scene of harvest home in Brittany, where it is the custom to carry the *fermière* in triumph after the termination of the work of getting in the harvest. From the joyful demonstrations of the peasants we can see that Providence has been

generous; the wheat has been abundantly gathered, the corn thrashed, the straw stacked, and, their labour ended, the merry Bretons, male and female, join gaily in dancing a ronde expressive of their delight, in the midst of which the farmer's wife is carried to her home, followed by cries of "Vive la Fermière!" This is the title given by M. Guérard to his picture, in which a popular

custom is very well recorded and most ably executed. We say also "Vive la Fermière!"

"VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF SURESNE."

THERE are six pictures by M. Troyon at the Exhibition of 1859. This famous artist, who is at the same time a landscapist and a



"VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF SURESNE."—BY TROYON.

painter of animals, merits the greatest praise for the fine works of art he has sent to this year's salon. They are all of the highest excellence, but we have selected his "View taken from the Heights of Suresne" as one of the best specimens of his peculiar talent, and because the subject is a pleasing one. The environs of Paris are notoriously beautiful; yet, of all the pretty spots which surround the capital, Suresne deserves the preference of the lover of the picturesque. Our copy of M. Troyon's picture represents it at a moment when the sky is menacing. There is a feeling of uneasiness among the cattle which is admirably painted. The weather is doubtful, and on looking at the picture we seem to desire that the sun should break through and disperse the threatening messengers. The state of the atmosphere is favourable for seeing clearly at a distance. The surrounding country is ably rendered, and in the perspective may be perceived the Bridge of St. Cloud. Every minute detail in this masterly picture agrees with the rest, and no point has been neglected to give effect to the "View from the Heights of Suresne." This little village, situated about six miles from Paris, is celebrated for the excellence of the wine grown in its neighbourhood, and for its Fête de la Rosière, which takes place annually, on the 27th of August.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

GENOA.

THE telegraph has just informed us here that the Emperor of the French has concluded an armistice with the Emperor of Austria, and that Commissioners are immediately to proceed from either camp to treat. But of what? I will not conceal from you that the tidings have caused the greatest dismay. With all the native suspicion of the Italian mind, a hundred conjectures are already at work to explain this new phase of the question. Has he done enough for the glory of the French arms? Is he going to negotiate peace without his allies, as *so ne say he did in the Crimea*? Is he frightened by that threat of a democratic turn which Kossuth and Klapka are hoping to give to the actual events? Has Prussia alarmed him, or is it, as some deeper quidnuncs opine, Russia that has whispered caution and bade him look to his house at home?

After all may not the whole be a purely military convention for military purposes solely, and neither touching, or intending to touch, the political question?

Whatever be the real explanation, the news has occasioned an amount of terror only less than the tidings of a defeat. It was by a proposal to treat that in '48 the Austrians regained time to recruit their scattered and disorganised army, and subsequently rallied so far as to reverse all the fortunes of the campaign. It is, besides, in Italian estimation a regular stroke of Austrian policy this seeming willingness to negotiate while resolutely bent on an obstinate resistance. The season of malaria is rapidly approaching. Already, within a few days, and the marshy tract around Mantua will be more fatal than three such days as Magenta or Solferino, while the lagoons of Venice will steam up with the vapours of malignant fever. Notwithstanding the announcement of the *Moniteur*, the French have an immense sick list, exclusive and above the catalogue of the wounded. Typhus and tertian are rife in the allied armies; nor could it be otherwise while these tropical heats have succeeded to a long-continued season of rain and cold. For a number of years back there has been no example of a spring so backward and ungenial, nor of a summer so intensely hot as the present. With all the appearances of ease and comfort in the cities there is a great amount of sickness; and medical men here entertain the gravest fears lest some sweeping epidemic may not close in before autumn. Is it not possible that some representations to this effect may not have had their weight in the Imperial councils?

Such is the gloom of this inauspicious intelligence—for as such all are disposed to accept it. Every thing which, a week ago, looked cheery and hopeful is now regarded as dreary and dispiriting. Even the change of Ministry in England has not brought about that change of policy they looked for; and no small disgust is felt by Lord Palmerston's announcement that he can do no better than follow the lead of Lord Malmesbury. Some of the journalists have amused themselves quizzing Mr. Cobden's declaration of distrust at the Ministerial announcement of neutrality as long as possible, and naturally ask, does the mushroom Free-trader require a "neutrality which is impossible?"

Of course, nothing can be less gracious or agreeable than being the prophet of evil; but still I feel constrained to predict that if, by some sudden and fortunate intervention of diplomacy, the Italian war be not quickly concluded, it will be all but impossible to prevent the struggle extending over Europe, and becoming a great and terrible war. It was asserted a few days since that the Russians had withdrawn altogether from the new station at Villafranca, and now we are told that the vessels of the Odessa and Mediterranean Company have received orders to discontinue their usual service. These are not insignificant facts. But I also hear that the language of Russian diplomatic agents more immediately point to a war, and that in a direction which has an especial interest for ourselves.

Foreigners of all countries are not a little amused with the claim set up by certain Irish journalists for all the glories obtained by the French armies as due to men of true Celtic blood, and they quote M'Mahon and Niel as indispensable proofs of the assertion. But the French are not alone in this fortunate borrowing of alien genius. All the great names in the Piedmontese army, except La Marmora, are strangers. Cialdini and Fanti are both Milanese, and Ullaci is a Neapolitan. However, if Italy is about to be a great and undivided nation, these are only evidences the more of the necessity for that bond of union.

Of the Duchies we hear nothing, only that Mr. Scarlett is about to leave Florence, but whether definitively or on leave is not known. Meanwhile the arms of the Legation remain up. King Corbell reigns in his stead.

THE MAD PIANIST.—Mr. Maguire, in his "Rome and its Ruler," a second edition of which has just been issued, describes the Asylum for Lunatics at Rome, which he inspected on his second visit to that city. As he went through the various wards and compartments he had an opportunity of seeing this terrible disease manifest itself in every pitiable form. The following is one of two cases which particularly interested him in the male department:—"We shortly after entered a large saloon, at the end of which was placed a piano. By this time our followers had been considerably increased by additional numbers, and we were now surrounded by between thirty and forty of the inmates, some gesticulating without any apparent motive, others politely officious, others grave, dignified, or mysterious, more confiding their oft-told tale of imaginary grievance or thousandth-time-revealed secret of grave importance. One poor fellow was conspicuous in his *camisole de force*, an occasional crunching of his teeth and rolling of his great black eyes fully justifying the precaution which had placed his hands out of harm's way. There was a performer as well as a piano. In obedience to the doctor's summons he soon made his appearance, and a more melancholy wreck I never before beheld. Had a cowl overshadowed his long, bloodless, attenuated visage, impressed with the deepest dejection, the most complete mental prostration, one might suppose that a broken heart had sought refuge in the gloom of the cloister from a detested world, and that the hour of his eternal freedom from the woes of humanity was near at hand. At the doctor's request he took his seat at the instrument, and, gliding his blanched and bony fingers over its keys with the ease of a master, but with a manner the very opposite to the accustomed dash of the performer, he played a melancholy air, that seemed in harmony with his own dejection, and in a style that exhibited the remains of a still surviving sensibility, feebly struggling with an overpowering mental and physical languor.

He did not appear in any way moved by the harmonious sounds that, as it were, stole into dreamy life under his languid touch; not so with the motley crowd by whom he was surrounded. The wild babble ceased, the sigh was suspended, the noisy clatter hushed, the uplifted hand arrested, the grin changed into a smile, and the flashing eye softened into tenderness of expression. Were this shattered pianist Orpheus himself he could scarcely have produced a more magical effect. The soothing strain was only too short-lived; and when the last note was struck, and its echo died away, its influence ceased; and in a moment after the different forms of the disease began to manifest their accustomed peculiarities."

ALLIED ROBBERY BY A POLICEMAN.—A policeman, named John West, was charged at Westminster Police Court, on Monday, with having stolen a silver watch from John Green, a carpenter, living in Smith's-terrace, York-street, Westminster. The prosecutor stated that he was sitting on his own door-step on Sunday morning early, half-asleep, when the prisoner struck him on the breast, and told him to get up. The prosecutor immediately afterwards missed his watch, which he accused the prisoner of having taken, and he and his wife followed him, and saw him take it out of his pocket. The wife seized his hand and took it from him, and he was given into custody. The policeman was remanded.

THE BUDGET.

The House of Commons having on Monday resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Massey in the chair—the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to submit the annual financial statement.

THE RESULTS OF THE FINANCE OF LAST YEAR.

The right hon. gentleman said: I believe, Sir, it will be for the convenience of the Committee before I proceed to discuss any plans or proposals of Government the results of the finance of last year. This need not occupy any great length of time; but I will state to the Committee the estimates of income as they were proposed by the right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, when he held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer during the year 1858; the actual receipt of revenue which took place when those estimates came to be tested by experience; and likewise the expenditure of the year that has ended. The right hon. gentleman estimated the Customs revenue at £23,400,000; it produced £24,117,000. He estimated the Excise at £18,600,000; it produced only £17,900,000. He took the Stamps at £7,350,000; they produced £8,005,000. The Land and Assessed Taxes he took at £3,200,000; they produced £3,162,000. The Income Tax, which he estimated at £6,100,000, exceeded that estimate by more than half a million, and produced £6,683,000. The Post Office corresponded almost precisely with the estimate of the right hon. gentleman, which was £3,200,000. The Crown Lands, which he took at £270,000, produced £280,000; and the Miscellaneous revenues, estimated at £1,300,000, produced £2,125,000. The Miscellaneous revenues, it will be in the recollection of the Committee, are very difficult to estimate with precision, especially at a period shortly after the close of a great war, and when extensive changes are in progress in the manufacturing establishments of the country, which lead to the disposal of old stores and the substitution of new ones, changes which it is sometimes very difficult to measure beforehand. The general result, on the total revenue of the year, is, I think, satisfactory. The right hon. gentleman estimated it at £63,929,000; it produced £65,477,000.

With regard to the expenditure, I don't know that I need trouble the Committee by referring to the original estimates of the right hon. gentleman, because they were subject to certain modifications in the course of the Session, supplementary estimates or new changes being brought forward; but I will state to the Committee the expenditure as it actually took place. The charge of the debt was £23,527,000; of the Consolidated Fund Services, £1,940,000; of the Army, £12,512,000; of the Navy, £9,215,000; of the Civil Services, £7,169,000. The collection of the revenue, or the expenditure on account of the revenue department, was £4,515,000. Then there were two votes retrospective in their character—one for operations in China, £391,000; the other some remaining expenses of the Russian war, £390,000. The total result was to give an expenditure of £64,063,000 against a revenue of £65,477,000; so that there was, in round numbers, a surplus of about £1,400,000 upon the balance between the income and the expenditure for the year.

The Committee would probably wish to know what had been the fate, so far as it can be ascertained, of the special proposals that were made by the right hon. gentleman during last year for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the country; at the same time it is right that they should bear in mind that the experience has been too short to enable us to pronounce conclusively upon the degree of success that has attended those proposals; but, as far as we are aware, the facts are as follows:—The stamp duty of 1d. upon drafts or cheques was estimated by the right hon. gentleman to produce £300,000; and the augmentation of duty upon Irish spirits, which was proposed by the right hon. gentleman in such a manner as to produce a complete equalisation of the spirit duties in the three kingdoms, was estimated to yield £300,000. Neither of these duties has, however, as yet, produced the sum which was expected from it. We have no means of knowing precisely what has been the produce of the stamp duty upon drafts and cheques, because it is kept in a single account with the stamp duty upon receipts; and the only measure that can be applied to that portion of the revenue which is due to the stamp duty upon cheques is obtained by comparing with it the whole increase that has taken place in the aggregate produce of the two duties. The duty upon receipts has been a constantly increasing duty up to the year 1853; and therefore, if, in 1859, we credit the duty upon drafts and cheques with the whole of the increase that has taken place since 1853, that is, upon the whole, perhaps, the fairest mode of reckoning that can be adopted. The whole duty upon receipt stamps and draft stamps in the year ending the 31st of March was £418,000. The duty from receipt stamps alone, with the addition of draft stamps, which were formerly required in all cases where the instrument was drawn at a distance beyond fifteen miles, that duty, before the commencement of the financial year 1858-59, yielded £281,000, so that the apparent yield of the duty upon cheques was no more than £137,000. But then it is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that the duty was in operation for very little more than a period of ten months instead of twelve months; and, in the second place, that many persons were already provided with stamped cheques for the purpose of transmission over the country, and that this would fairly retard the influx of revenue from the new duty till new stocks were required to be provided. It is very hard to say what that duty should be calculated to produce; but I think it would be sanguine, with the information which we possess, to repeat an estimate so high as £300,000. I should think that £200,000, or something lower, was in all likelihood what it will be found to add to the revenue. A question has been raised whether it would not be found convenient to abolish the partial exemption that has been found to exist under the law. I do not know whether it was part of the original intention of the right hon. gentleman, but under the law as it stands it has been found that the person in favour of whom a cheque is drawn is himself entitled to receive across the counter the produce of the cheque without payment of the stamp duty. The opinion, I think, seems to be, that the exemption is not founded either in reason or convenience. And I believe it is also the opinion that the bankers in London, with regard to the facilities of their trade, would be decidedly in favour of its removal. It is not an important financial operation, but probably as a fiscal improvement I may think it my duty to make a proposal to the House for removing that exemption. With regard to the question of Irish spirits, it is one of great interest; at the same time, as far as the amount is concerned, it is a measure that has been attended with a less degree of success; but then it ought always to be recollected, in the first place, that all duties of that description require some considerable interval before their operation can be accurately appreciated; and, in the second place, that the measure of equalisation proposed by the right honourable gentleman was in itself a fiscal reform, and a very considerable improvement, as establishing one duty only for Ireland, Scotland, and England, independently of its pecuniary result. However, the pecuniary result stands thus:—Upon Irish spirits, in the year 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58, we have only an increase in actual money of £85,000, which is but a very small portion of what might have been expected to proceed from that source. But this duty did not take effect from the first day of the year, the 1st of April, 1858, but from the 17th of April. Between the 1st of April and the 15th, when the duty began, there were delivered from bond in Ireland, though the interval was only about a fortnight, no less than 1,120,000 gallons of spirits, or a quantity equal to two months' consumption. And if we charge the additional duty upon that quantity of spirits which is fairly due to the account of the year, inasmuch as it formed part of it, that will add £103,000 to the £85,000, and give a total of £188,000 as the produce of that additional duty for the year. As far as we can judge from what has taken place since the 17th of April, there is a prospect that the duty may be considerably productive. At the same time, it is hardly possible to judge of an augmentation of this kind upon articles of consumption, where many interests mix with and traverse to a certain extent the proceedings of Parliament, and where the result is dependent upon the considerations of season and the supply of raw material; so that probably it will not be possible to form any judgment upon the fiscal results of that measure until another year or two shall have elapsed. That is the state of the case with regard to the revenue and expenditure of the year that closed on the 31st of March, and with regard to the measures proposed in the Session of 1858 for the purpose of providing a surplus revenue over the expenditure.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

I come now to the more grave and serious part of the task which is imposed upon me, and I have to lay before the Committee in the first instance a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure for the year that has now begun. The Committee are already generally aware, from the estimates that have been laid before them, in the first place, that the expenditure will be unusually large; and, in the second place, that it will very considerably exceed the ways and means which the ordinary revenue of the country could provide. To commence with the estimates of revenue:—The Customs are taken to yield, for the year which commenced on the 1st of April last, and which closes on the 31st of March next, £23,550,000; the Excise, £18,530,000; the Stamps, £8,100,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £3,200,000; the Income Tax at 5d., £5,600,000; the Post Office, £3,250,000; Crown Lands, £280,000; and the Miscellaneous receipts will probably amount to £1,530,000. In that item, I may as well state, there is included a sum, with respect to which no definite arrangement has been made, of £130,000, which it is more or less probable that the Council of India may pay out of Indian revenue, in order to obtain a site in which they may erect buildings for the transaction of their business, in lieu of the buildings in Leadenhall-street. That is an item of uncertainty so far, but it is not an item of uncertainty in the general balance of revenue and expenditure, because the money will be reimbursed, if the plan is carried out, from the Indian revenues. But the total of these items is £64,510,000. It may, perhaps, be of some interest to the Committee to compare this estimate with that of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli), which proceeded on the same basis of taxation, with the exception of those taxes which the right hon. gentleman himself proposed. His estimate was, I have said, £63,929,000. The estimate I now present will give us about £100,000 more than the estimate of the right hon. gentleman. But I cannot say that there is any evidence of striking or extraordinary progress, because that £100,000, which constitutes the difference in the estimates, is about the sum which appears to be provided by the two small taxes which he imposed.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

I now come to the estimate of expenditure for the current year—the estimated revenue being, as I have said, £64,510,000. The charge of the

funded and unfunded debt for the year will be £23,600,000. In that sum there is included a particular item of £400,000, which constitutes the last payment on a certain portion of the Long Annuities, and which will have to be met on the 5th of January next. It is a payment entirely exceptional in its character. The Committee is aware that as a general rule all dividends, whether upon stocks or annuities, are paid half-yearly. But in this particular case it happens that a considerable portion of the annuities for which the public are liable, and which have their half-yearly dividends payable in April and October, expire, not at the end of the half but at the end of the odd quarter, so that that quarter's payment becomes due in respect of that portion of the annuities on the 5th of January, whereas if the annuities had continued to run the payment upon them would not have been made till the 5th of April next. The effect of this will be to throw upon the ways and means of 1859-60 a sum of, in round numbers, £400,000, which in the regular course of things would have passed to the debit of 1860-1. The first result, therefore, of the cessation of these annuities is to impose an increased burden on the financial year. But the charge of the funded and unfunded debt will be £23,600,000. The charge of the Consolidated Fund will be £1,960,000; of the Army, including the Militia, £13,300,000; of the Navy, including the packet service, £12,780,000; of the Civil Service and Miscellaneous, £7,825,000; of the Revenue Departments, £4,740,000. The Committee will observe that there is a very considerable increase in the aggregate charge of the miscellaneous estimates, comparing those of the present with those of the past year—the estimates of the present year being, as I have stated, £7,825,000; whilst those of the last year were only £7,169,000.

Without attempting to inquire into the details I may state the principal heads of increase. About two years ago a bill passed the House which imposed a heavy burden with respect to the County Courts, and which represents an increase of £49,000. For the constabulary in Ireland there is an increase of £36,000. In the vote for public education and art there is an increase of £200,000. The vote for British Columbia represents £42,000. The vote for China, Japan, and Siam—a new acquaintance, which appears here for the first time—represents £25,000. The vote for the Foreign Office, including site and building, £200,000, and it also includes the £150,000 which I have just spoken of as repayable from the East Indian revenue. Lastly, there is the cost of a submarine cable to Gibraltar, £115,000. This is, perhaps, the place in which I should refer to this subject. The late Government entertained the plan of endeavouring to manufacture and lay down this submarine cable from England to Gibraltar in the course of the present season, the estimated cost of which was £250,000; the contract had actually been made before the present Government came into office, for the manufacture of what, I believe, is called the core of the cable. That cost is represented by the sum of £115,000, as I have just stated. Upon a consideration of the whole matter, which may be more conveniently discussed in all its details when the vote is before the House, the present Government, taking into view as the main element of their decision the advanced period of the year, and the extremely narrow margin of time during which the present fine weather was likely to continue, thought it would be vain to prosecute the plan of laying down the cable during the present season. The effect, therefore, is that a smaller sum is asked from the House than would have been asked if the plans had been proceeded with during the present year. It is the price of the cable under contract, which contract we found in course of execution when we entered into office. The total of the items I have stated as being an increase in the miscellaneous estimates is £667,000, and, if I take away some items of decrease by which that is partially balanced, there will still remain a total amount of increase in the miscellaneous estimates of between £680,000 and £590,000.

Let me now proceed to consider the various items of expenditure I have put together. Whereas the estimated revenue of the year will amount to £64,510,000, the estimated expenditure of the year will amount to £69,207,000. Subtracting the smaller from the larger sum, the result is a gross deficiency of £4,697,000. That is the sum with regard to which the Committee will have to consider the question in what manner provision shall be made to meet it.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON OUR PRESENT POSITION.

Now, Sir, before I enter into any particulars with regard to the mode of meeting that charge, I should wish briefly to draw the attention of the Committee to one or two general considerations that appear to me to bear on our present position, and give it somewhat of a peculiar character. I think it is plain that this is a time in which it will become the Committee to make adequate and effectual provision, by those means which they shall think most conformable to the public interests, for the wants of the year. The reason why I say this is that no one can review the estimates I have laid before the Committee without observing that they present in no inconsiderable degree an exceptional character. The circumstances out of which they have grown are within the knowledge of the Committee, and, without entering into the details of these circumstances, I may say, in general terms, that they are obviously such—I speak especially of the state of affairs abroad—that, if they do not within the next six or twelve months grow worse, we may entertain a confident expectation that they will grow better. The estimates which have been submitted to you—I do not wish to conceal the fact—bear this ambiguous character, that whilst they greatly fall short of the sums which you have been called on to vote in times of war, they considerably exceed any sum that Parliament has been called on to vote in a time of peace. If I take the estimates of 1853-9 as a standard, I find that they present the following features:—They were not considered to be low estimates, but we may take them for the purpose of illustration and comparison with the estimates of the present year. In 1853-9 the sum voted for the army and militia amounted to £12,010,000; for the navy and packet service, £8,890,000. In the current year, instead of £12,010,000 for the army and militia, the sum voted is £13,300,000, whilst the sum voted this year for the navy and packet service is £12,780,000, so that you have an increase of £1,289,000 on the army estimates and of £3,892,000 on the naval estimates, making together an augmentation rather higher than lower on these estimates of £5,180,000. That may be considered an exceptional state of things, from which I wish to draw no other inference than this, that the present time is marked out as one in which we ought not to busy ourselves with extensive projects or comprehensive plans, but should confine ourselves to the duty of making effectual provision for the wants of the year which is actually commenced. There are other circumstances that greatly tend to corroborate the same conclusion. Next year has been already marked out by preceding and former Parliaments as a critical one in the history of our finance—one, therefore, in which it must be the duty of Parliament to enter upon a comprehensive review both of our system of taxation and likewise of the scale of our expenditure. I may remind the Committee that, during the next year, by law the income tax will lapse, and that at the same period certain war duties upon tea and sugar, which had been granted for three years from 1857, will lapse also. The disappearance of these duties will make an ultimate difference in the receipts of the Treasury and the expenditure of £3,000,000. On the other hand, next year we shall have the advantage of the falling in of the Long Annuities, and it will be the duty of Parliament to consider whether they will endeavour to make that year, in which a standing and permanent payment of £2,000,000 will fall in to the country, an era to mark that something has been done for the benefit of the people, or whether they will allow these £2,000,000 to be drawn unnoticed into the general vortex of expenditure, disposing of it piecemeal, by extending one vote by £20,000, another by £50,000, and another by £100,000. These considerations will bring to the mind of the Committee the reasons which induced her Majesty's Government to suppose that the present was not a time when they ought to enter prospective finance, but should confine themselves to a temporary provision of finance, provided it was sound and good with regard to the time at which it was made. I might also plead the novelty and shortness of the term during which we have held our offices, which rendered it impossible for us to enter into any minute detail of the expenditure. We came to the consideration of it with a full conviction that the great demand on the House for military purposes—extreme as was the demand—was both justified and required by the highest interests of the country.

When I have stated to the Committee the amount of the estimates, and the magnitude of the figures they involve, it is not that I intended to adopt with regard to these demands, in any degree great or small, an apologetic tone. On the contrary, I know well that, large as are the sums, they have been voted with readiness and enthusiasm, and that, if it seemed to the Government necessary to make a still larger drain upon the confidence and patriotism of Parliament, any call that could be presented would be as readily and as warmly responded to. But, apart from the exigencies of the public defence and the public service, it remains the duty of Government to consider, not what is necessary to be laid out, but likewise whether the expenditure of the funds with which they were intrusted is wisely and thriftily carried out. It is the duty of Government, on grounds of public economy, which no public exigencies can set aside, although unfortunately there are states of public affairs which indispose the minds of men to dry details of this kind, to look after this, and therefore it is that I venture to submit to the Committee that her Majesty's Government, each man in his own department, should have an opportunity of considering for himself whether there may not be certain items not connected with the honour or defence of the country by which the burden on the public might be alleviated, and the country relieved, to a certain extent, of the charges which the heavy necessities of the time imposed on it. Another reason is this, that I have not the honour of addressing you, as is usually the case, before the financial year is commenced, or shortly after its commencement. Nearer to four than three months of the twelve for which we have to make provision have elapsed, so that none of your financial measures can practically be made retrospective.

LOANS ON TAXES.

Whatever may be the effect of these general views, I now ask the Committee to what mode of supply shall we resort, so as to enable us to meet the heavy charge on the year? Of course this great question divides itself into two branches. The first question is, shall we attempt to meet the deficiency by borrowing or by taxation? The Committee will have to consider whether it thinks this is an occasion on which we should resort to the expediency of a loan? The sum required is between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000. It is certainly a large sum to demand from the taxpayers of the country at so short a notice, but, on the other hand, it is a sum which has never driven the British Government to the expediency of augmenting

the national debt. I think we are nearly agreed in this question, that in a time of peace nothing less than some dire necessity should induce us to borrow. Whatever doctrine may be theoretically held, and by persons of high authority, with regard to the facility with which we bear the burden of the national debt, I do not think any man standing in my place would wish so to apply them as to relax that sound and manly feeling which fills the British Parliament with aversion at resorting to a loan in a time of peace. There have been instances—rare and exceptional instances—in which Parliament have thought fit to resort to borrowing in time of peace. Two I may quote, but I quote them begging the Committee to bear in mind the extraordinary difference in the circumstances. In 1835, I think, the Government of Lord Melbourne borrowed £20,000,000 for the purpose of negro emancipation; but that was a service which marked an epoch in our national life, and had no connection with meeting the ordinary expenditure. Again, in 1847-8, my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India effected a loan of £10,000,000 for the purpose of meeting the frightful visitation of Providence in the sister island; and, though it was not impossible, it would be hardly possible to raise by taxation the sum he was obliged to apply for the purpose of relieving the distress occasioned by that calamity. There are cases in amount and principle entirely differing from the case before us. They are different in amount because in the one case it was four times and in the other twice that which we now have to ask of your hands. It is different in principle because, whilst one related to a great and extraordinary visitation of Providence, and the other was for a vast social change which could not recur, you are now only called on to complete the expenditure of the year, which, though large, is legitimate and needful, and has reference to the present year and the time in which we ourselves live.

I am of opinion, and I hope the Committee will be of opinion, that we should not, under these circumstances, resort to a loan. We are bound to consider and take into our view of the question the condition of the country from time to time. I must express my firm conviction that there never was a period when the people of England were better satisfied of the justice and necessity of the demands that are made on the public purse—than there never was a time when they were more able to bear and more willing to meet those demands. I appeal to the hearts and understandings both of those who hear me, and those out of doors who will consider our discussions and debates, whether we should not shrink from our duty and disfigure the memories of those who have gone before us if we did not provide for the wants of the country by the resources which are within our command. There is another reason that I may slightly glance at which indisposes me to become a borrower, and that is, that I do not wish to be a competitor with my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India. I wish to leave the field free and clear for him. My right hon. friend will have to make an addition to the measures which have been already taken to meet the exigencies of the Indian service, and I do not wish to hamper him in his operations.

I have spoken of a loan, but we might meet the deficiency by a more temporary method of borrowing, and at a shorter date—namely, by an issue of Exchequer Bills. But if there ever was a time when it would be inapplicable to have recourse to that mode of meeting the exigency it is the present time. We would not throw the burden on a comparatively remote date, but on the year 1860, when the annuities will fall in, and which are already burdened to the utmost without throwing this additional burden on them.

THE QUESTION OF DIRECT OR INDIRECT TAXATION ARGUED.

If, then, we are not to meet the case by either of these alternatives, we have to pass on to the further question whether, if we determine to meet the expenditure by taxation, we shall have recourse to indirect or direct taxation. I now ask the Committee to consider this subject. I need not, however, enter into any elaborate or detailed inquiry—very few comments will suffice to dispose of this portion of the question. There are certain articles which offer a very obvious resource in indirect taxation, and I will advert in a few words to those articles in which alone you could hope to obtain rapidly and effectually the supplies which we require. They are articles which will present themselves at once to any person who has to engage in the disagreeable task of adjusting a scheme of finance. These articles are malt, spirits, tea, and sugar. I confess my opinion and that of all my colleagues is that it would not be desirable to propose any higher duty on malt ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Ball, and others). I am glad, Sir, that I have carried conviction at least, to one anxious and wounded spirit (A laugh). I will frankly own, more frankly as I made the proposal myself, that, when in time of war, for the purpose of great national emergency, we increased the duty upon this article, the sum realised did not answer our expectations. It is not an elastic revenue. It amounts to a large sum, but it is not one which we could have recourse to to meet any sudden emergency. On the whole I think we may best follow the dictates of good sense by not proposing further to increase it.

The next article which I will mention is spirits. Hon. gentlemen are, perhaps, aware that in the last few weeks there have been large deliveries of spirits. It appears the public thought that somebody else thought that a proposal would be made in reference to this. I do not wish, Sir, to make any pledges to bind future years. The House of Commons has of late years uniformly proceeded in one direction. The principle is that we ought not to lower the duty on this article as much as the revenue will bear; that we ought to raise it to the greatest possible amount consistent with the prevention of fraud on the revenue. How far that can be done is a question which ought to be postponed to future years. The Committee will recollect how very successful for a series of years have been our dealings with spirit duties. From the year 1853, when I had the good fortune to take the first step, until 1858, when the right hon. gentleman opposite was at last able to equalise the spirit duties, they have in the three kingdoms undergone a number of successive changes. I will give the general results:—In 1853 the total amount of duty levied on British spirit—I do not include colonial, or brandy—but the total of duty collected by the Board of Inland Revenue was, in England, £3,165,000; in Scotland, £1,867,000; and in Ireland, £1,267,000. In 1859 the amount in England was £4,073,000, or an increase of £907,000 (the duty all through being uniform, there was no change except some trifling adjustment in England). In the same time England received a considerable quantity of spirits from Scotland and Ireland, but, as that is a detail with which I need not trouble the House, I will only give general results. The duty in Scotland increased from £1,867,000 to £2,750,000, an increase of £882,000. In Ireland the increase was from £1,267,000 to £2,364,000, a net increase of £1,097,000. The general result, then, is that from this most legitimate source of taxation the increase from 1853 to 1859 has been from £6,601,000 to £9,183,000, the net increase £2,582,000. Let me tell the Committee this is a real substantial addition, unattended by a single moral drawback. This is a real addition to the amount of the permanent revenue. Making due allowance for the growth of population, it is a clear increase of £1,500,000. The duties are now equalised in the three kingdoms; but when we consider the difficulty with which the subject of the spirit duty is attended in Ireland, and consider, moreover, that of late years there has been in Ireland a gradual rise of the duty in that country, I think we ought at least to give her a single year's rest by not proposing further increase. We may consider up to this moment our success has been complete. I believe contraband trade is all but extinct; but when we consider that a few months is but a short experience of a matter of such importance, and also the danger of giving the least stimulus to contraband, we certainly are of opinion that it would be unwise, or, at all events, premature, at the present moment, to propose any general increase of the spirit duties. With regard to a partial increase, to take effect in England and Scotland, and not in Ireland, however it might relieve the Treasury, it would be a measure of retrogression instead of improvement, which under no circumstances we ought to have recourse to. We do not look, therefore, to malt or spirits as the means of replenishing the public exchequer.

What do we say, then, of the more important and more vital articles, tea and sugar? In the first place, Sir, I may venture to impress upon the Committee the consideration that we are not now dealing with prospective or permanent finance, but with the finance of the moment, to make provision for the year. I do not wish to tie the hands of Parliament as to what may take place when it meets again after the recess, when it will have to face the great and serious question of revenue and expenditure. I will merely suggest to the Committee that one of the most powerful arguments against meddling with indirect taxation is, that you cannot touch the revenue derived from that source, especially what I may call raised from tropical commodities, without a great interference with the course of trade. We interfere to a certain extent in dealing with home produce, but the interference with trade is far more felt if we touch tea and sugar, which has to be brought, so to speak, from the extremities of the earth. Of course it could not be an imperative rule in Parliament with regard to fiscal legislation that it should not permit any interference with the trade of the country.

There is another reason which in my mind amounts to demonstration, or something more than demonstration, against any change in these duties. I have already mentioned to the Committee that the delivery of spirits, in anticipation of a change, has been very large; the deliveries of tea and sugar have been far larger.

In dealing with the question between direct and indirect taxation there is one argument which, perhaps, though imperfectly expressed, is substantially this—the distinction between them involves the question between rich and poor. All classes pay indirect taxation, the middle and wealthy classes pay direct; but indirect taxes press always much more seriously on the labouring population. This was felt by Parliament at the commencement of the Russian war, and an effort was made in subsequent years to meet a large portion of the demands of the war by means of new taxes. They carefully observed the maintenance of a due relation between the amount to be raised by direct and indirect taxation. I think I may take it for granted it was then the determination of Parliament that of the proportion of the expenditure for the war to be drawn from new taxes, the greater part should be drawn from direct, the less part from indirect. The same course has been followed since the war closed at the end of March, 1856, closing almost with the financial year; but although the financial year 1856-7 was a year of peace as far as the conflict was at an end, yet it was not a year of the finance of peace; it was a year of transition. A great portion of it was occupied in bringing home our armament from the Crimea, and the expenditure very nearly equalled that of a year of war. The year 1857-8 was the beginning of the finance of peace, in consequence of the

reduction of our establishments. My right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, found himself under the necessity, in order to meet the demands of the public service, of keeping up a certain portion of the increased taxation. If that had been entirely removed at the end of May, 1857, the duty on sugar the lowest class would have gone down to 8s. 6d. per cwt. The duty on tea would have gone down to 1s., and the income tax to 5d. My right hon. friend, however, found himself under the necessity of stopping the partial reduction of war taxes, in order to meet the proposed scale of expenditure, but he also took care to mention the proportion between the two means of supply. He asked Parliament to maintain a portion of the extra duty on tea and sugar, and he also retained the 2d. in the pound income tax, which would have expired that year, if the Act of 1853 were allowed to take effect. My right hon. friend continued the extra duties from the 1st of April, 1857, to March, 1860, a period of about three years. The result has been that he has retained for the financial year 1857-8 a 2d. on the income tax which would have lapsed under the Act of 1853, and which produced about £2,000,000. But the extra duty on tea and sugar has been maintained until 1860. They produce about £3,000,000 a year; so that of the temporary war taxes, those raised by indirect taxation will have produced £9,000,000 from the close of the war to 1860, whereas the direct tax alone will have produced £2,000,000.

That, Sir, is the true state of the account. Whatever may be the anticipations of the public out of doors, whatever the patience of our traders would endure, in the view of the Government they would be guilty of a positive breach of duty if at this moment we asked you to add a single shilling to the imposts on tea and sugar. I will likewise remind the Committee of the position in which we now stand. The excise duties are, it is true, the most convenient mode of raising extra revenue. The extra duties are levied on the very evening that the financial statement is made, and we can get twelve months' revenue in twelve months' time. At present, however, owing to various circumstances, the financial statement has been delayed nearly four months; the amount to be raised by extra taxation for that space is lost. Besides that, nearly £1,000,000 has been paid for duty in anticipation of a change. The Exchequer at this moment is richer than it ought to be by about £1,000,000. That sum represents the amount which would be produced by those duties for the next one or two months, so that in point of fact these duties have already been anticipated for six months out of the twelve with which I have to deal. I could not propose to Parliament to make an increase in them. That being so, Sir, I have arrived at a point which will be easily anticipated (A laugh). The divining faculty of an intelligent audience relieves an orator from entering into details.

THE INCOME TAX.

It only remains for me to say what we propose to do with the income tax. The income tax has, I conceive, entered into our fiscal legislation for two great purposes, and at two different periods. The first was to enable us to make permanent and salutary reforms in our commercial and fiscal system. The other is to meet, in a manner the most efficacious, any sudden exigencies of the public service. I would wish, Sir, that it had been my fortune to ask the Committee to come to a vote for the former rather than for the latter purpose. I trust the time may yet come when, if the income tax is to be continued, Parliament will recollect that it derived no small passport to public favour as a peace tax, that it was a means of enabling us to make changes in our system which have been productive of the widest and most permanent social benefits. There is another purpose to which it is to be applied, to meet great public exigencies and extraordinary demands for the public service. These are purposes not so pleasant to entertain, but equally legitimate; and if the honour, dignity, and safety of the country require us to make the great and sudden effort, I think the continuation of the income tax is a legitimate source to which to resort for raising the money required.

I do not know, Sir, whether the Committee wish me to lay before them details with regard to the income tax. The expectations which were held out when the income tax was imposed have been entirely fulfilled. In 1853, when the Act was passed which imposed it, the revenue was placed under such a system that would enable us in seven years to dispense with the income tax as a means of raising revenue for our ordinary requirements; and, so far as depends on the revenue, that expectation has been entirely fulfilled. I will state what the expenditure of the country was in 1853, and compare it with the present revenue, and the Committee will then be able to judge how far the expectations then held out are justified by the result. If the expenditure had remained at the same point, the revenue would more than suffice to accomplish everything. In 1853 the revenue was £50,000,000, and the expenditure was £55,769,000; in 1859-60 the estimate of revenue is £64,310,000, showing that it has grown £9,310,000, a sum about equal to the income tax at 5d. in the pound. To balance this increase in the revenue, the expenditure, which was, in 1859, £55,769,000, is estimated in 1860-61 at £62,207,000. While the revenue has grown £5,310,000, our expenditure has grown £13,438,000. That was a very simple and transparent explanation of the difficulty of doing away with the income tax, although our revenue has increased £5,310,000. I may remind the Committee that this increase is entirely independent of the advantage we shall get next year from the termination of £2,146,000 Long Annuities; so that, on the whole, we should have had next year more than £7,000,000 increase, a sum which would enable us, not only to do away with the income tax, but also to lower the duties on tea and sugar, if our expenditure had not increased. I think I may say without hesitation that, if the increase stands at what I estimate it to be, there would not be the slightest difficulty in dispensing with the income tax and lowering the tax on tea and sugar, were it not that the expenditure has increased beyond that.

I have already stated that £4,867,000 is about the deficiency that I have to meet. There is one source from which I may derive some small sum to meet it without interfering with the course of trade. It is a matter not entirely new, but which has from time to time been referred to by Chancellors of the Exchequer, with the intimation that the time would come when the proposal might be made. I refer to what is called the system of malt credit. The Committee, perhaps, are aware of the peculiarity of the malt and hop duties (I will not touch the latter, the case is peculiar, and the amount is small). I will deal exclusively with the duty on malt. Speaking roughly, there is a credit of very nearly six months given to the maltsters by the Government. They make the malt, dispose of it, and get paid for it, before they are called upon to pay the duty; so that in point of fact the public find the capital for the maltsters to carry on their business. It is not so in any other trade subject to the excise; the distiller and spirit-trader, after the spirit has been gauged, and the officer has made his rounds, is called upon at once to pay the duty. A delay of four or five weeks is all that is allowed to the dealer in spirits; and, in point of fact, as soon as the collector can make out the charge he is called upon to pay it. But in the case of the malt duty there is a delay allowed of eighteen weeks, which, added to the five or six weeks that take place in making out the accounts, as in the case of the spirit-dealer, makes a period of nearly six months. In former times it was felt that this was a question of some importance in relation to the system of protection to the dependence of the agriculturist on the prices of barley in the home market. It was thought, and with some colour of reason, that this system supplied a capital to the man who bought the barley from the farmer, and materially tended to enhance the price to the farmer by giving him a wider market.

But we have happily outlived the time when these artificial arrangements could, would, or ought to be tolerated. The system of finding capital for the trader is in principle a bad system, and, being a bad system, the second bad feature in it is that it is an exceptional system, and that the privilege which this class of traders enjoys is not enjoyed by others. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, of opinion that the time has come when this system ought to be modified—I do not say abolished, because undoubtedly any sudden alteration of that kind would greatly derange the trade, and prove injurious to the resources of a large portion of those engaged in it. We propose, therefore, to deal with the malt credit in the mildest manner. From the eighteen weeks that are now allowed we propose to take six, leaving twelve. I don't say that a further measure prepared in the same direction may not at some future time still further affect the adjustment of this charge; but we are unwilling at the present time to give any real ground of complaint, and therefore, while we propose to abridge the period of credit, we propose, under the present circumstances, to allow the maltsters a discount of four per cent upon the payments for which they may be called upon sooner than they have been accustomed to pay them, so that the call will be of limited extent, and it will be reduced as much as possible to the condition of a bank transaction. In future years of course no discount will be allowed.

I will not trouble the House with the intricacies of the arrangements of the malt duties, but I may say that the effect of this reduction of credit by the period of six weeks may be to bring into the Exchequer, and not only that, but what is the great thing for my purpose, to bring it in before the 1st of April, 1860, the sum of £780,000, which would not otherwise find its way there till the following financial year. In point of fact, out of the privilege of 2½ millions of a loan which you make to the maltsters by reason of their outstanding duties, I propose to take something short of £800,000, that is to say, I take the sum of £780,000, which, if the former course of collection had been adhered to, would not have come into the Exchequer till the following year.

THE PROPOSED AUGMENTATION OF THE INCOME TAX.

The whole deficiency I formerly stated to be about £4,867,000. If we deduct from that this sum of £780,000, there is still a deficiency of over four millions, which we propose to raise by an augmentation of the income tax. The present rate of the income tax is 5d. in the pound. We propose an addition of 4d. in the pound. That would yield over four millions of money. In making an addition of this kind, it is of course necessary that we should reintroduce the distinction that was formerly made between incomes above £150 a year and incomes under £150 a year, because that distinction was originally introduced when the income tax was at the rate of 7d. in the pound, but was allowed to drop when the rate fell to 5d.; when the rate goes again above 7d., I take for granted there cannot be a doubt that the distinction must be reintroduced. I think also that the feeling and disposition of the Committee will be, in imposing an additional rate on incomes between £100 and £150, to give what is called a turn in their favour.

I propose, therefore, that a rate of 4d. in the pound should be laid upon the general mass of those whose incomes are above £150, and that a rate of

1½d. should be imposed upon those whose incomes are under £150. But I also frankly say that my proposal is, that this whole addition to the income tax, if the Committee should vote it for the service of the year, shall be made applicable to the service of the year by being charged upon one half-year's payment. I think it is the clear sense of the Committee that in an occasion of this kind we ought to pay our way. I think it is also the clear sense of the Committee, if I gather it aright, that we ought to pay our way without having to resort to indirect taxation.

Having done what we are able by the limitation of the malt credits, it is still necessary that I should find means to meet that four millions which stares us in the face, and, if the money is to be applicable to the service of the year, I must have it in the Exchequer before the 1st of April, 1860; nor can it be in the Exchequer by that time by any means unless it is levied in one single payment, the first assessment which may be levied after the resolution shall be adopted by the House. I will explain to the Committee, if they will allow me, exactly how the payment will stand, or what the tax-gatherer will ask—If the Committee should adopt my resolution—the next time he shows what I am afraid I must call his ill-omened visage at your doors.

The effect of this proposition will be that the autumn or winter payment of the income tax will be, for all those whose incomes are above £150 a year 6d. in the pound, or at the rate of 13d. in the year, and 4d. in the pound for the half year to those whose incomes are under £150. For the remaining term of 1859-60 the duty will stand exactly as it is now, that is at 5d. on the half-year for both classes of taxpayers. So then, if I have made myself understood, the next demand will be for 6d. and 4d. in the pound, or at the rate of 13d. a year on all whose incomes are above £150, and 8d. in the year upon all those whose incomes are below £150. The result would be that this additional tax will yield to the Exchequer the sum of £4,310,000. Add to this the £780,000 to be received from the limitation of malt credits, and the total will amount to £5,120,000.

The deficit I have already stated to the Committee is £4,867,000, which deducted from the ways and means I have thus proposed, there remains a surplus of £253,000.

It will naturally appear to hon. members that this surplus is a small one, but on that subject I have to say a word to the Committee. I have already pointed to a sum of £400,000 which we must be prepared to meet in January next, a charge which, though it legally falls into the expense of this year, yet, by the ordinary arrangements of finance, it belongs not to this but to the following year. That being so, I do not conceive that I am bound to ask the Committee to raise taxes in respect of that sum this year if it can be conveniently met out of the public balances. Now, it may be a matter of interest to the Committee that I should state how the public balances have already stood—how they stand at this moment, and how they are likely to stand at the close of the year. On the 13th of June, 1859, they amounted to £5,016,000, but on the 1st of April they stood at £7,789,000. In the course of the year it is calculated that several additions to the balances will probably be made from exceptional repayments over the outgoing for public works, to the extent of £500,000, which, with the surplus revenue I have already intimated of £253,000, will amount altogether to £8,542,000. From that we must deduct two millions of Exchequer Bonds which were paid off on the 8th of May last, on account, I have no doubt, of the dissolution of Parliament, and the fact that no provision could be made to meet them otherwise. The probable balances in the Exchequer on the 1st of April, 1860, will therefore amount to £6,542,000. That is an amount of balance which will be quite sufficient to meet the demand, and the more especially so with reference to the coming year, because the subsequent charge on the quarter will be relieved to the extent of one million by the lapse of a large portion of the terminable annuities.

That, then, is the statement which I have to make to the Committee. I shall not ask the Committee to come to any material vote to-night. It will be for the Committee themselves to consider when they would like to resume the discussion of this subject. If I rightly anticipate their wishes they will probably desire to choose an early day for that purpose, from reference both to the season and the session, as well as other considerations, which are probably better reflected on than named. I have only to propose a formal vote of ways and means, two resolutions with regard to the income tax, and one with regard to the malt credits. One word more before I sit down. I know I have made a great demand on the generosity and patriotism of the Committee; but don't let us be repelled from the consideration of this demand by the fact that it will be, as we all know it must be, disagreeable to us, undesirable, and that it will not tend to the popularity of Parliament to augment the burdens of the people. Look to the charges you have incurred and to the estimates you have voted. Consider, if you will permit the appeal, that neither the honour nor the responsibilities of these estimates are mainly ours. Our duty was in a great degree to take over the estimates framed by our predecessors; yet we have taken them over, not merely in the discharge of our formal and official duty, but undoubtedly with ready, warm, and conscientious assent. There stand these estimates—there stands the charge which you have put upon the fallen treasury. How will you meet it? Don't allow yourselves to be swayed by considerations of what is agreeable and profitable, or the reverse. Let me ask you if you have really and conscientiously discharged your duty in fixing the expenditure as you have done at the sum of £69,000,000 for the ensuing year? If you have performed your duty in doing that, there is another duty which is not less transparent and clear, that we should make adequate provision to meet the charge, and instead of ascribing to the great English people a childish impatience of meeting the necessary demands, with which they have never yet been chargeable, we may rely on their unyielding, their inexhaustible generosity and patriotism, confident that they will never shrink from, and never refuse, any burden which is required to sustain the honour and provide for the security of the country (Loud cheers).

The right hon. gentleman then placed in the hand of the Chairman a formal resolution granting a supply of £7,000,000. The resolution was agreed to without comment.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

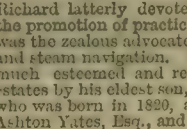
HER MOST FAITHFUL MAJESTY STEPHANIA, QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE ALGARVES, was the elder daughter of Charles Antony, Reigining Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Burggrave of Nuremberg, by his Consort Josephine, daughter of the late Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden. Her Majesty was born the 15th of July, 1837, and was married by procuration at Berlin, the 29th of April, and in person at Lisbon, the 18th of May, 1859, to Don Pedro V., present King of Portugal. On her way to the territory of her husband the Queen paid a visit to Queen Victoria. Queen Stephanie died at Lisbon on the 10th inst., the day after her twenty-second birthday.

THE BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN BOWEN, LL.D., third Bishop of Sierra Leone, who has fallen a victim to the fatal climate of his diocese, was in his early life for some years resident in Canada, and, having come to this country in 1842, he entered as a student of Trinity College, Dublin, where in due course he graduated. He was ordained by the present Bishop of Durham, who had at that time the episcopal supervision of the diocese of Ely. Mr. Bowen went in 1847 to Palestine and the East, and returned to England in 1851. He visited Nineveh, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Layard, with whom he was associated during many of his interesting investigations. He went to the East a second time in 1854, and came back again in 1856. Dr. Bowen was instituted to the rectory of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, in 1853. As that parish had but a small population, he obtained without difficulty a license of non-residence, in order that he might continue his Eastern travels. He held the living until he was appointed to the see of Sierra Leone. He was consecrated Bishop of that diocese in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on the 23rd of September, 1857. The Right Rev. Prelate died at Sierra Leone on the 28th of May last, in consequence of a malignant attack of yellow fever. His wife, who was a daughter of Dr. George Atkley, Dean of Peterborough, and his child perished from the same deadly disease only a few months before him. The Right Rev. Dr. Bowen has had even a shorter portion of existence than his mixed predecessors in the same see. Dr. Vidal, the first Bishop, lived three years, and Dr. Weeks, the second Bishop, full two years, there.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, BART.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, third Baronet, of Tourin, in the county of Waterford, whose demise occurred suddenly on the 7th inst., at his marine residence, at Whiting Bay, near Youghal, was the eldest son of Sir Christopher Frederick Musgrave, the second Baronet, by his first wife, Jane, daughter of John Barré, Esq., of Ballynary, in the county of Tipperary, and was the grandson of Sir Richard Musgrave, the first Baronet, the author of the "History of the Irish Rebellion," and other works. He was born on the 7th of January, 1790, and succeeded his father, as third Baronet, in September, 1826. He married, the 20th of July, 1815, Frances, daughter of William Newcombe, Archbishop of Armagh, by whom he had issue five sons. Sir Richard Musgrave was M.P. for the county of Waterford from 1829 to 1832, and from 1835 to 1837. He was a Liberal in politics, and he was at one time a strong partizan of the Repeal agitation. Sir Richard latterly devoted his great energies and undoubted talents to the promotion of practical improvements in the county of Waterford. He was the zealous advocate of railway communication, of canal construction, and steam navigation. He did great good in his district, where he was much esteemed and respected. He is succeeded in his Baronetcy and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Richard Musgrave, the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1820, and married, in 1845, Frances Mary, daughter of Ashton Yates, Esq., and has a son and three daughters.





"THE LIFE-BOAT."—BY E. DUNCAN.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

ON returning from our farewell visit to the Royal Academy Exhibition we are still impressed with the opinion which we enunciated in our first notice, that it is inferior to many of its predecessors. As a whole, it seldom ranges above mediocrity. There is scarcely a performance on the walls which engages the attention at first sight, or grows upon one on repeated visits; not one which we could recommend a friend from the country, anxious to see the best of everything, "to be sure and look at." This is a strange and discouraging state of things with the Royal Exhibition, and the more remarkable as happening in a year when all the other Exhibitions of the season, without exception, show a marked advance upon their previous displays. It is the more unfortunate still as happening at the very moment when it has been proposed to bestow upon the Academy a "signal mark of Royal favour," by the appropriation to it in perpetuity of a large estate, on a commanding and advantageous site, obtained at the public expense. Circumstances, accidental and unforeseen, have occurred to delay the consummation of this project; but it is none the less seriously in the contemplation of those who befriend the Academy, upholding it as the "aristocracy of art," to the sore disparagement and dis-

couragement of all the remaining art of the country. Let us hope that, in the interval which must now perforce yet elapse ere the final settlement of this long-disputed question, some arrangement may be arrived at by which, whilst establishing the "Royal" artists in more commodious premises, some recognition may be had of the claims of their struggling brethren of all classes; and an institution established worthy of the arts of the country and the liberal and distinguished feeling of the age.

Returning to the pictures;—notwithstanding our previous extensive notices, we find that there are still some works deserving mention which we have hitherto omitted to speak of. Let us now supply the omission.

J. F. Lewis, the new Associate, has a single exhibit, and still a reminiscence of Oriental experiences: "Waiting for the Ferry-boat—Upper Egypt" (135). It is nicely painted, with the artist's usual clear eye to colour and atmospheric realisation; but we must confess that we should be better pleased if so much genuine talent could be bestowed upon fields more congenial to the tastes and experiences of the great bulk of picture admirers in this country.

C. J. Lewis—no relation, we believe, to the last—has a clever little "study" of a child (59), a pretty-faced creature, with a white, flopping calico calash over her head. "Retrospective" (150), by the same, is another study of a lady sitting in meditative mood, in an easy-chair, with her back

partly towards us; in which we remark some thought, great delicacy of touch, and a nice harmony of pale green and rose in the colouring.

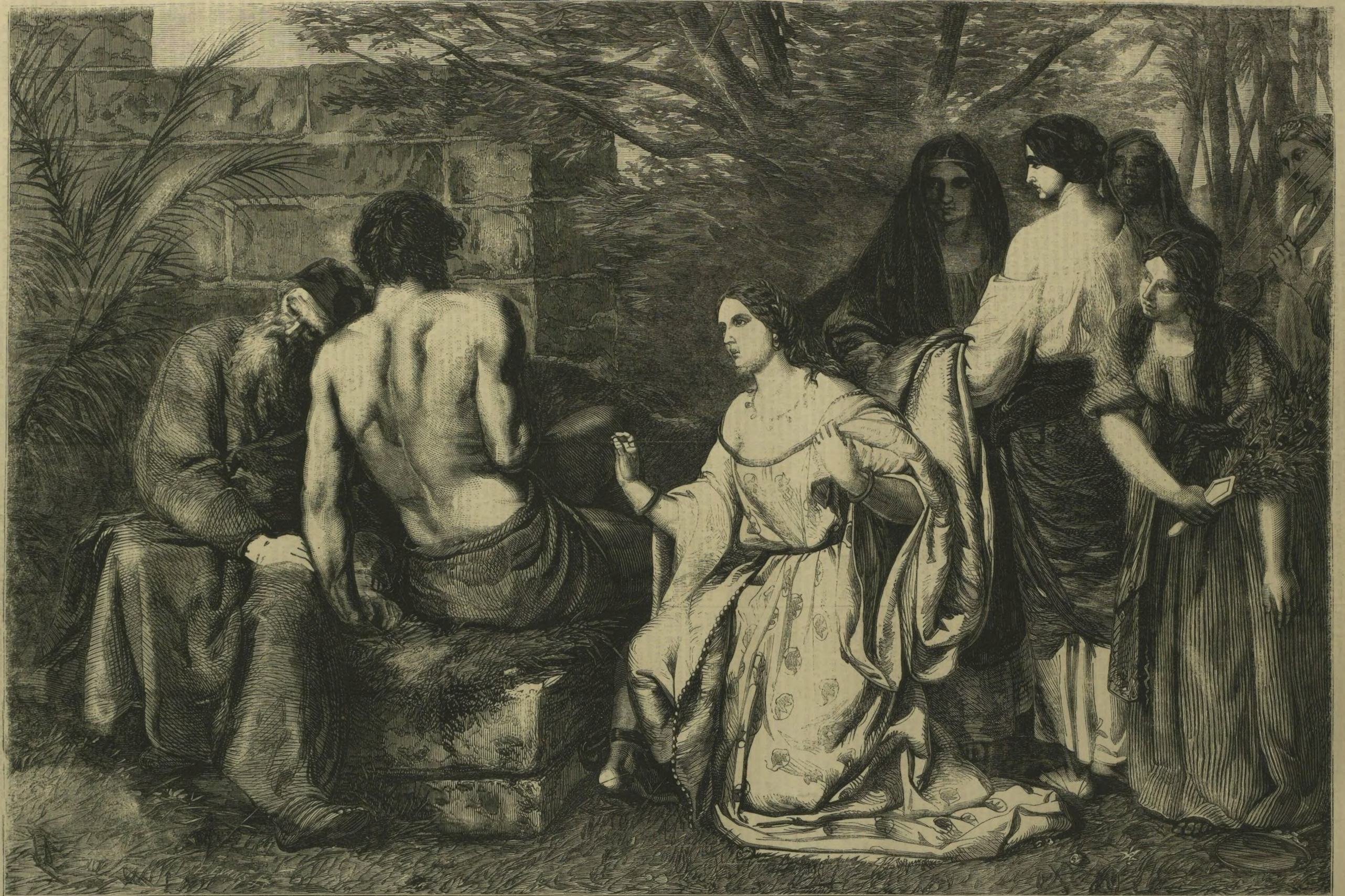
Hung below the line, and therefore shut out from our gaze on the crowded days of the early season, we now remark a small landscape, of no ordinary merit, by H. Dawson, "Ouseley Bells, on the Thames, near Windsor" (104). There is a dash of Constable—the abjured of Ruskin—in this truly English scene, but without that spottiness which disfigured his later performances. The spot is one of the most picturesque on the banks of our silver Thames, combining wood and water in admirable association. The sky is chequered with white clouds, boldly painted, whose pure reflex is cast upon the river. The whole effect is cool and gracious in the extreme.

Amongst the figure subjects we must pay our respects *en passant* to G. Smith's "The New Boy" (219), which we shall say more about when we come to engrave it.

We next alight upon one of T. Brook's serious domestic subjects, entitled "Consolation" (229), which, with some leaven of Puritanical sentimentalism, has yet obvious merit, and is sure to find patrons amongst a numerous and respectable class of the community. The subject is a father—a widower, reading from the Bible the passage "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," to two daughters who listen in

pensive and devout mood, tears of sad reminiscence filling their eyes. A picture hanging on the walls of a deathbed scene, and a statuette of the Guardian Angel beneath it, suggest the bereaved condition of the family. Mr. Brooks's "First Patron" (585) has been done before (we do not mean the patron, but the subject); and the group of the stupid old gentleman peering through his spectacles at the picture on the easel, his daughter leaning on his shoulder, whilst the artist looks on from behind, is almost identical with something we saw in the New Water-colour Society's Exhibition no longer ago than last year. The little scene of the family of the artist waiting with anxiety the result of the inspection in the little room off to the left, and the patron's daughter's pet dog barking at the young girl who peeps into the atelier, is an addition tending to give a domestic interest to the subject, which, nevertheless, is a poor one, and unworthy of the art of the nineteenth century. We have heard too much of "painting for the baker"; let us not needlessly parade the demands of the "shop" upon public sympathy, which never yet patronised anything from motives of generosity.

"Happy" (230), by C. S. Liddesdale, is a pleasing, homely group, in an old-fashioned cottage kitchen, comprising a baby sprawling and kicking up its legs on the floor whilst a young girl tickles its neck with a peacock's



"DELILAH ASKING FORGIVENESS OF SAMSON."—BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

feather, and the mother looks on with affection and delight. These are favourite subjects nowadays; it is certain they "tell."

F. Stone has three pictures in different styles, for he seems to be in a transition state, and not yet to have adopted any one class of subject or treatment as his own. His early works were, as we recollect, of a sickly, sentimental class, depending chiefly upon certain cross purposes of situation in *affaires du cœur*, revealed by a proper adjustment of languid eyes, long hair, and pallid cheeks;—after that he went to the coast of France, and studied costume and national character; and now he divides his affections between these two lines. His first picture in the present exhibition is in his earlier manner, and is mysteriously entitled "Friendship Endangered" (254); the performers being a couple of young ladies, very trimly attired, one of whom, seated, is reading a letter, whilst the other, who is standing, holds the envelope in her hand. The former seems downcast and pensive, and evidently does not know what to say for herself at the declaration of which she is the object, and which is now revealed to her quondam female friend, who looks daggers at her, and will be friend of hers no more. "The First Voyage" (440) is an amusing and characteristic group of a little Breton lad, equipped *en matelot*, and looking very proud, as he is about to start on his first voyage; whilst mother and female friends crowd around him, giving him sundry little "goodies," and small children look on admiringly from afar off. "A Little Too Late" (662) is a mixture of sailor-life and sentiment. A smart young woman is busy washing at the door of the humble home; a sailor youth awkwardly declares his passion, with his left hand pressed on his heart, and looking indeed very *gauche* in all respects; but, with a cold, cruel smile, she lets him know he is "too late;" and the figure of the happy rival, who listens, smirking, behind the door, tells the "reason why." A girl, looking out from a window overhead, with a malicious smile on her face, completes the truth of the humiliating situation.

M. Stone, son of the preceding, shows thought, feeling, and promise in his "Silent Pleading" (456). The scene is in the grounds of a gentleman's mansion, where a member of the "classes dangereuses"—highwayman or burglar—has taken refuge, and sleeps with his little child in his arms, who is asleep also. The police have tracked him to his lair, accompanied by the gentleman of the house, and are about to secure him with handcuffs, when the gentleman appears to be struck with commiseration by the "silent pleading" of the outcast, "and his innocent child." The idea is suggested only, and we are left in doubt as to the ultimate result; but we cannot deny that the picture is one which leads to touching reflections.

There is some cleverness of composition and some excellent drawing in W. M. Egle's amusing scene of "Richelieu and Anne of Austria" (263), when the latter, as a proof of the devotedness of her avowed admirer, compels him to dance a saraband in her presence, in the costume of a Spanish jester. The expression of the imperious beauty is full of archness; and the Cardinal, with all his assumed gravity, looks awkward and humiliated; and poor Boccau, his musician, the only third party allowed to be present (except a few courtiers stealthily introduced behind the screen), is evidently ashamed of the whole proceeding. There is a little hardness in the artist's handling, which he would do well to get rid of.

"Delilah Asking Forgiveness of Samson" (348), by F. R. Pickersgill, is a work of importance, creditable to the painter and to the Academy of which he is a member. The subject is one which has been often painted, and, intrinsically, is not a pleasing one; but it is one of a high historical class, and may well tax the highest powers in its realisation. The precise incident represented is that in the passage from Milton's "Samson Agonistes":—

Delilah. Let me approach, at least, and touch thy hand?
Samson. Not for thy life; lest fierce remembrance wake
My sudden rage.

The kneeling figure of Delilah is marked with proper humility and contrition, whilst Samson instinctively recoils from her, withdrawing the hand which she seeks to touch as if from a pestilence. It was a bold experiment, perhaps, to represent Samson with his back to the spectator, and yet by the action thrown into the figure we are almost led to imagine the full amount of dire rage which marks the countenance. The remaining figures, by their grouping and expression, add to the impressiveness of the scene. The picture, which is most conscientiously studied in every part, is painted in a rich mellow tone, after the best examples of the Venetian school.

"Brighton and Back, 3s. 6d." (378), by C. Rossiter, is a piece of empty vulgarity, coarsely painted. It should not have been admitted at all to the Academy, much less to the prominent place it occupies.

"Man goeth forth to his work and to his labour until the evening" (468), by P. H. Calderon, suggests an allegory in the form of the very old man, a stonemason by trade, who is diligently restoring the inscription on a tombstone. The young lady and child looking on complete the circle of human life, but do not add to the pictorial effect. By the same artist is a livelier subject, "French Peasants Finding their Stolen Child" (634), who has been made off with by a party of mountebanks. The idea is not new, but it has been rather ingeniously worked out. The little girl in her tawdry finery, with the tamborine in her hand, the astonished old woman of the establishment, whom the police are about to lay hands on, in the midst of a strain on the pandean pipes, and the man in green spectacles looking through from the inner booth wondering what it is all about, are well-studied characters.

We conclude with two pre-Raphaelite efforts which have been rather unceremoniously consigned to the south room amongst the drawings and miniatures. We wish to speak gently of W. L. Windus's sole production, entitled "Too Late" (900), because we believe it has been produced under the disadvantage of impaired health, and is obviously unfinished. But of the design we must speak, as it appears to us to err against all the canons of genuine art. The artist works upon the following lines from Tennyson:—

If it were thine error or thy crime,
I care no longer, being all unblest;
Wed whom thou wilt, but I am sick of time;
And I desire to rest.

In fact, it is a tale of disappointed love and slow heartbreaking. But Mr. Windus should know that, however we may sympathise with mental affliction, as in *Ophelia* and *Viola*, physical disease can never be made picturesque. The haggard cheek and sunken eye of the tall, bereaved heroine, revealing all the harsher points of feature and form, can never be made interesting. She is in the last stage of consumption, and should have been allowed to remain secluded from the vulgar gaze of rude health. The artist seeks to awaken interest in her by the affectionate conduct of the sister who approaches to embrace her, but the truant lover, the cause of all this suffering, in his complete suit of frieze and magnificent whiskers, is evidently a commonplace fellow, though he hides his features with his arm—for which act of consideration we are grateful.

H. Wallis has on this occasion, we are glad to see, abandoned the paths of death for a more animated subject. "Back from Marston Moor" (930) is a crowded canvas, full of bustle and life, human, animal, and vegetable. An old yeoman and his wife are seated at the cottage-door, within the well-stocked garden, thinking of their eldest-born son, who is at the wars, when lo! he appears at the gate on a charger, armed as fresh from the field, but with his arm in a sling. His arrival throws the whole establishment into commotion;—the old couple lift their eyes and their hands in astonishment; the handmaiden looks out of a window above in a transport of joy; a young lad in the farmyard scampers towards the spot as hard as his legs will carry him, waving on high a red handkerchief; fowls and chickens run about chuckling and cackling; flowers nod and wave in the sultry air; in short, everything is in motion, except the flags of the pathway before the door, which are fixed in the canvas as if they had been there for ages. There is wonderful elaboration in every detail of this picture, and the colouring is in the artist's strongest manner, and in many parts, particularly in the faces and vegetation, with a satisfying and healthy effect; the sky, of course, is of that mixture of red, orange, and green which is Mr. Wallis's model sky.

"THE LIFE-BOAT." BY EDWARD DUNCAN.

SELDOM have the terrors of shipwreck and the excited endeavours of those on shore to render assistance to the sufferers been depicted with so much vivid and truthful effect as by the hand of Mr. Duncan in this picture of "The Life-boat," exhibited during the present season at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which he is a member. The raging sea, whose rolling billows topple over one another in quick succession to break against the shelving shore, and the impetuous sweep of the backwater, a few scattered debris of wreck borne hither and thither on the agitated surface, form a grand and imposing foreground. In the background, where is a bold projection of land, the waves are beaten and charmed into a perfect foam, marking the precise site of destruction to which the disabled vessel is drifting. The sky above is a mass of wild, threatening clouds, except in one small broken spot where a gleam of sunshine breaks through to light up, as if in mockery, the scene of havoc. Truly there is no hope for the forlorn barque in the mercy or forbearance of the elements. But brave-hearted men are at hand to come to the rescue. The life-boat has been hastily put upon its carriage, and is being driven at a rapid pace to the scene of impending disaster, the whole population of the neighbouring fishing place accompanying it, helter-skelter, pell-mell, some on horseback, some on foot, all bending stoutly against the fierce storm laden with spray and sand. Much as we are struck with the mighty elemental strife so magnificently conjured up by the artist, there is still more to marvel at and admire in the motion of this straggling group of figures, so perfectly in harmony with the occasion, and hit off with a pencil instinct with life and motion, which—and we need add no higher compliment—has a touch worthy of Morland about it.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

"THE PROGRESS OF GEOLOGY" is the title of an elaborate article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. The object proposed is to explain to non-geological readers what is the present state of geology, both theoretical and practical—what it is that the geologists of the present day profess to know and to do. The theoretical history of the crust of the earth (a thickness of some ten miles, or about a four-hundredth part of the distance from the surface to the centre) is first given, in which is discussed the earth's form, specific gravity, temperature, and volcanic action. As to the deeds of geologists, the labours of W. Smith, Buckland, Phillips, Murchison, and particularly of the officers of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, are duly referred to. The writer strongly recommends the worn and fevered student, or overworked man of business, who wishes to impart a new direction to his thoughts and healthy exercise to his frame, to provide himself with a good geological map (such as Ramsay's), a hammer, stout walking-boots, and a knapsack, and either to walk or ride about the country with his eyes open, noticing quarries, cuttings, and, in fact, all the external surface of his mother earth.

FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS (termed *ichnolites*, from the Greek *ichnos*, a foot print or track) form the subject of the scientific article in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1828 Dr. H. Duncan, a clergyman of Dumfriesshire, described in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, for the first time, footprints of quadrupeds on the sandstone strata at the quarry of Cockleby Muir. Evidences also appeared in the stone of rain-drops and of the ripple caused by a gentle breeze. The animals were mostly Chelonian (of the tortoise kind). The attention of the leading geologists was immediately drawn to the subject; and the article in question gives an interesting résumé of the discovery of other *ichnolites* by Mr. Binney, in the coal strata of Lancashire and Cheshire; of Dr. Isaac Lea, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Hitchcock, in the Connecticut Valley; and of the researches of Professor Owen. It appears that to whatever geological period these phenomena are to be referred we have the same testimony of the prevalence and physical conditions which obtain at the present day, wherever like circumstances appear—viz., rain-fall, solar heat, and gentle breezes, &c.

PRIZES FOR 1861.—The Academy of Sciences, Paris, proposes as the subject for the great prize (in relation to the natural sciences) "The Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System of Fishes," and as the subject for the Bordin prize "The Vessels of the Latex (juice or fluid) of Plants."

NEWLY-DISCOVERED ACTION OF LIGHT.—According to M. Niepce de Saint Victor's recent experiments, if a solution of starch or dextrose (one of its constituents, with gum and sugar) be exposed for a short time (say a quarter of an hour for a small quantity) to the action of solar light, the liquid will be converted into glucose (grape sugar). This will tend to explain many a natural phenomena, such as the ripening of fruits, &c. M. Niepce believes that if bunches of grapes at the beginning of autumn were inclosed in paper bags steeped in a solution of tartaric acid, not only would the ripening be accelerated, but the quantity of sugar in the fruit would be greatly increased, tartaric acid, like nitrate of uranium, having the property of absorbing and retaining the light in its condition of chemical efficacy.—*Cosmos*.

ACCELERATION OF THE MOON'S MEAN MOTION.—In the last number of the "Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society" appears an able account of the present state of the controversy on this subject by the Rev. R. Main, the president. The acceleration of the moon's mean motion was known to the celebrated Dr. Halley in 1695; was written upon by Dunthorne in 1749; and during the last fifty years has occupied the attention of Laplace, Airy, Adams, and other great astronomers. The present controversy relates to the amount of the coefficient of the acceleration. The old coefficient is supported by Plana, Pontecoulant, and Hansen, and impugned by Adams and Delaunay. Mr. Main refers to many papers on the subject in the "Comptes Rendus," "Philosophical Transactions," and elsewhere. His résumé will be found exceedingly useful to persons interested in this profound question.

METEOROLOGY.—M. Couvreur-Gravier has at length published his "Recherches sur les Météores, et sur les Lois qui les régissent." The volume contains the fruit of fifty years of study, the attention of its author having been directed to the subject from his infancy by his mother, who loved to regard meteorological phenomena as eminently "declaring the glory of God." The volume treats of every branch of the subject, and contains plates of comets, halos, shooting stars, rainbows, lightning, &c. M. Couvreur-Gravier was greatly encouraged and aided by the late M. F. Arago, the astronomer.

VERTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY.—M. Richbourg, a French artist, now engaged at St. Petersburg in photographing monuments, works of art, palaces, &c., for M. Gauthier's "Treasures of Art in Ancient and Modern Russia," has succeeded in obtaining, vertically, representations of the interiors of cupolas, vaults, &c. He has thus been enabled to produce, for the first time, a copy of the immense composition painted by the Russian artist Bruloff on the dome of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg.—*La Lumière*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING (IN RELIEF).—After many experiments M. Berchtold has succeeded in engraving, by the aid of light, on a zinc plate, a copy of the bust of the French Empress by Nieuwerkerke, which plate has been printed from, and which offers no more difficulties to the press than an ordinary woodcut. M. Berchtold believes himself to be the first who has obtained this result.

ELECTRICITY.—M. Du Moncel has just laid before the Academy of Sciences at Paris a note on the appearance of the electric spark of induction under the microscope.

AUSTRIAN RIFLEMEN.—(To the Editor.)—The subject of rifle clubs now occupying general attention, the matter of dress will soon come under public observation. A great deal has lately been said about the Austrian riflemen, and I am of opinion that the English clubs cannot do better than adopt their dress. It is not grey, as has been so repeatedly stated, but a bluish slate colour, with green facings on coat and cord on trousers (the latter made wide, sailor fashion), and brass buttons. The bayonet is carried on one belt, and the cartouche-box and ramrod on another, thus forming cross-belts. The cap-pouch is put also on the cartouche-box belt. The rifle has no ramrod, it being carried in a little strap sewn on to the cartouche-belt through a ring, and then passed through a ring in the side of the cartouche-box. When in action it is drawn out of the cartouche-box ring, and suffered to hang by the strap-ring only in front, and is then used precisely as a loading-rod for gentlemen sportsmen. When retreating it is thrown over the shoulder, hanging by the strap attached to the belt. The barrel of the rifle is octagonal till within about four inches of the muzzle, where it is round, thus affording a shoulder to support the bayonet, which is a sword with a bayonet handle, and is fastened by a revolving bridge-piece; length of bayonet and rifle, 5 ft. 10 in. The rifle has a cheek-piece on the butt, as is usual here. In loading they tear the cartouche, pour the powder in, reverse the paper, and press in the ball, and then throw away the paper, which is better than cramming all in, I think. The bullet goes down hard, and has greater power round it. The rifles are hard on the trigger, but carry remarkably well. The men also carry additional powder in a powder-horn slung round the neck and hanging in front.—WILLIAM G. KING, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

FATAL DUEL.—A letter, dated Cadiz, July the 15th, says that a Lieutenant and Midshipman belonging, the first to a Russian frigate, the second to a Russian war-steamer lying in the harbour of Cadiz, fought a duel a few days since. After the combat had lasted half an hour, with no result, with swords, it was agreed that they should then take pistols, one of which had a bullet in and the other only powder, and they were to draw lots for them and fire, standing at arms' length. The midshipman drew the pistol with the ball, and shot his opponent in the forehead, who instantly dropped dead, and was conveyed on board the ship.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Derby of 1861 closed last week with 244 subscribers, and the Oaks with 175 subscribers.

The Duke of Northumberland has just given a thousand bottles of the finest sherry for the use of patients at Westminster Hospital.

A fête is to be given at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, the 25th inst., in aid of the funds of the Welsh Charity School.

Lord Stanley a few days ago presented an Indian debenture for £500 to the library named after him in King's Lynn.

Mr. Cobden's election committee have passed a resolution in favour of holding a public soirée, at Rochdale, on or about the 27th inst.

The deliveries of tea in London for last week were 2,088,192 lb., an increase of 675,530 lb., compared with the previous statement.

Reports from "the moors" speak confidently of a plentiful stock of game for autumn shooting.

Canterbury has been chosen as the next place of meeting for the Royal Agricultural Society.

A pudding from this year's wheat was served and eaten at the Didcot market dinner last week.

On Monday Lord Proby was re-elected for the county of Wicklow without opposition.

The *Record* states that Miss Florence Nightingale is so extremely ill that the worst results are apprehended. Her strength is diminished sadly.

A Bristol paper notes as a fact worth mention this hot weather, that at Milbay Barracks, on Friday week, the South Devon Militia were drilled, to the infinite comfort of the men, without coats or stocks.

The London Court of Common Council have decided to bear the expense of supplying the water to any drinking-fountain erected in the limits of the City.

The *Warrior*, just arrived, brings intelligence of a revolution in Mogador. The Governor was compelled to fly to save his life, and a republic was proclaimed.

Mr. E. J. Jones, late Deputy-Governor, has been elected Governor of Newgate, in the room of Mr. Weatherhead, lately appointed Governor of Holloway Prison.

Rear-Admiral Trotter, an old Arctic voyager, whilst calling at the Hydrographic office, on Thursday week, was seized with paralysis, and was at once conveyed to his residence in Devonshire-place, where he died.

On the 4th inst. an acrobat named Blondin, who had previously walked across the Niagara River below the falls, on a tight rope, repeated the feat with his head in a bag, so as to blindfold him.

The Queen has approved of Mr. F. Küstermann as Consul at Penang for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; and of Mr. Diego Mahony as Vice-Consul at Dublin for the Republic of Honduras.

The statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Power, was sold last week by Mr. Phillips, of New Bond-street, to the Duke of Cleveland, for the sum of 1800 guineas.

Parkhurst Prison is capable of accommodating 549 prisoners. The average number of prisoners confined there during the last three years has been 410.

A Te Deum was sung on Sunday morning in most of the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis, at the conclusion of high mass, in thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

The *Aberdeen Herald* states that the Royal residence in the Highlands will this year be placed in communication with the metropolis by means of the electric telegraph and semaphores.

It is intended to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of West India Emancipation by a great metropolitan demonstration, at which Lord Brougham will preside.

The *Dinan Journal* announces an extraordinary case of longevity in that town, where the Viscountess de Marigny, sister of Chateaubriand, has just entered on her hundredth year.

Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., has presented the town of Lowestoft with a very handsome stained-glass window, to be placed in the west end of the Townhall.

The Birmingham Society of Artists are taking the initiative in a movement for providing a monument in memory of the late Mr. David Cox, the artist. It is proposed to place the monument in Harborne Church.

It is stated that some Englishmen have taken up the administration of the estates of the son of the late Viceroy of Egypt. The estates are of immense value, about 150,000 fellaahs or peasants being employed.

H. A. Churchill, Esq., C.B., now her Majesty's Consul at Jassy, has been appointed to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Moldavia.

A local paper tells us, "while the members of Neville's Cross Archery Club were assembled at Lumley Castle, on Thursday, it was announced to them that an effort was being made to erect a church at Lumley. In a twinkling the hat was sent round, and £20 collected."

After a long lack of moisture there was on Monday night a sharp storm in the metropolis of thunder, lightning, and rain. A poor charwoman, returning home over Blackfriars-bridge from the Crystal Palace, was struck dead by the lightning.

Alarm has been excited at Liverpool for the safety of the spire of St. George's, Lord-street. That spire was some years ago considerably shortened, as it frequently swayed to and fro in high winds, to the great affright of the neighborhood.

At the Winchester Assizes, on Saturday last, Henry Benjamin Haynes, a private in the 9th Foot, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Mary M. Gowan by cutting her throat at Aldershot. The prisoner was left for execution in the usual terms.

Last Saturday a piece of iron, weighing nearly a ton, fell upon a man working at Messrs. Mare's shipbuilding-yard, in the Victoria-road, and severed his legs from his body. He was at once taken to the hospital at Poplar, where he now lies in a precarious state.

The annual excursion and tea festival of the scholars and friends of the Trinity Schools, Peel-grove, Bethnal-green, was recently celebrated at the Crystal Palace and Park under the supervision of Mr. Habershon, president of the schools.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2681; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2631. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 755; one students' evening (Wednesday), 87; total, 6204.

An inquest was held on Tuesday on the body of Mr. Thomas Meadows, a merchant, who resided in Eaton-square. He was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning, when the butler went to call him. On post-mortem examination the heart was found to be diseased. Verdict, "Natural death."

Count Nugent, the last surviving officer of the old Irish Brigade, has just died at his country seat in the department of Seine et Oise, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a Prefect during the reign of Charles X., and refused to take the oath of allegiance at the accession of Louis Philippe.

The Earl of Leicester has just completed the reclamation from the sea of 700 acres of the vast tract of low marshy lands near the little port of Wells, Norfolk. For this purpose a great embankment, involving an outlay of £12,000, has been carried from the Holkham side of Wells in a straight line towards the sea.

In the case of the recent election riots in Limerick, the grand jury have found true bills against Mr. Edward Gonne Bell, the resident magistrate, for manslaughter of the three persons who were killed by the firing of the police, and ignored the bills against the constabulary. The case has been removed by certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Messrs. Frith and Wenham, who went out in the *Pera* steamer, with their small screw-steamer on the upper deck, safely launched their little craft, the *Wasp*, in Alexandria harbour, and departed for the River Nile, on their perilous expedition to endeavour to discover its source, on the 22nd of June.

John Bardee, the unfortunate black man who was enslaved in so remarkable a manner, and whose recent trial at the Old Bailey excited such general interest in his behalf, has committed suicide. There can be no doubt that the poor fellow's sufferings, and especially the fear of being taken back to slavery, preyed upon his mind and occasioned insanity.

The council of University College, at their session, on Saturday last, made their first award of a Jews Commemoration Scholarship. Mr. Nathaniel Nathan was reported by the Faculty of Arts and Laws to be the student of one year's standing most distinguished for good conduct and general proficiency; the scholarship was accordingly conferred on him.

The arrivals at the Oatlands Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, have been numerous this week. Amongst them we note the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of Sheffield, the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Viscount Melville, Vice-Admiral and the Hon. Miss Dundas, Wm. Coningham, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Coningham, Admiral Gordon, Colonel Walpole, Colonel and Mrs. Thornton, Rev. John Salter, Lieut.-Colonel Croft, Lady Hart, Captain and Mrs. Bruce, &c.

General O'Donnell, President of the Spanish Council of Ministers, has publicly thanked Don Rafael de Benjumea in the name of Queen Isabella for the donation to the State of a splendid picture by M. Benjumea for the use of the church the Spanish Government has ordered to be erected in the town of Fernando Po, the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

It would be supposed, particularly at this moment, that any member of Parliament who suggests that there is no particular reason beyond the traditional custom why our Legislature should have its Session in summer merely gave expression to a universal feeling in the House of Commons. No gentleman is more entitled to speak on such a subject than Mr. Charles Forster, for there is not in the House a more regular, constant, and persistent attendant on every one of its proceedings than the hon. member for Walsall. Even before he undertook the duty of moving the different readings of private bills he was notoriously the earliest and the latest member, and was reported never to be out of the precincts of the House as long as there was even a Committee sitting. He might have been seen at the very first opening of the doors in the morning making for the library, and all day he might have been beheld walking in and out of all the committee-rooms, while any one who sat through an evening "sederunt" of the House scarcely missed his familiar face for a moment, and he was invariably present when the Secretary to the Treasury moved the adjournment of the House at any hour in the morning, so that that functionary might not be in want of a seconder (everybody else having gone), if such a motion requires one. Such a member of Parliament is, as we have said, surely a competent judge of the rationale of that order of things, a decision on which the alternate oven-heats and lukewarm shower-baths of the present metropolitan July inevitably suggest. The question is, whether the order of civilised life, which seems to follow the order of nature, and which prescribes that people should live in the country in the summer and in towns in the winter, should be continued to be inverted by the powerful moral action of our Legislature. Why should not some better arrangement be made than that which creates a mere spring and summer Senate, coming in and going out with the exhibitions? But mark, when a plain man suggests a plain and obvious and sensible reform, how convention rises to put him down, how a half-stifled House, shutting its windows with the thermometer at 97, in order that its indwellers may not have to go through the fatigue of continually holding their noses, mobs a motion to death, drowns it in ridicule, or argues against it with all the seriousness of logical accuracy, when it points out a course to high civilisation, to the adoption of which the instincts of a savage would not fail to guide him. No doubt there is no such physical creature on earth as a regular in-and-out-seasoned London man, especially when that man is a politician or an official by profession. Of course, the work and the life imply constitutions, to liken which to iron is a faint simile. What a training of sitting up at nights does not the position, Parliamentary and Ministerial, which Lord Palmerston, at his age, holds, necessarily involve! There must be positive restoration in great work in great places. Look at Mr. Gladstone, who, caught young, and thoroughly bent to the drill of public life, seems to have made spirit and energy supply the place of *physique*, for nothing can seem more frail and fragile than his bodily proportions. As he walked up the House on the evening when he was about to deliver his speech on the Budget one could not but remark how slight, and thin, and weakly his person looks; and yet, since he has resumed the labours of an office which to no man can be light, but to him, whose earnestness is almost a disease, must be an ever-burning if not a consuming fire, he appears to have gathered freshness, alacrity, and cheeriness; to have dropped the fretful nervousness which characterised him out of office, and, in short, to justify the theory which we have above indicated, that great work in great places is great happiness. Of the better influence which his return to power has exercised on Mr. Gladstone no better proof could be afforded than his way of doing his work on Monday night. Considering that the occasion was the declaration of the finance plans of the year, and that the foremost orator of the House was to be its expositor, one never recollects such an apparent indifference as was exhibited by the state of the House. The strangers' gallery was not half full at first, and the House itself was as thin as might have been expected if Sir Charles Wood had been about to make a statement in the character of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Probably something of this was owing to the knowledge that two private bills were about to be discussed, and that they would occupy some time, for after Mr. Gladstone actually began there was a fair but by no means an overwhelming attendance. Speculation was rife (among those steady-goers, as regards things Parliamentary, who are only to be paralleled by a class, we believe now extinct, who used to be called play-goers) whether there was to be a five or six hours' dissertation on finance; and when the Chancellor of the Exchequer came in, dressed in a cool white waistcoat and trousers, looking like a cricketer who was prepared for a heavy innings, bets ran in favour of the longer period. The moment, however, that he commenced it was easy to guess that the hints which had been going about all day as to a provisional budget were likely to be realised; for he plunged at once, without a single prefatory flourish, into facts and figures, and so continued all through the very brief space—for a financial statement—of an hour and a half to discourse in the most practical, plain, straightforward style that could have been predicted of any one, but which, in the case of Mr. Gladstone, was perfectly marvellous. One single, nervous, brilliant burst—but even that compressed into a sentence—comprised the peroration of the clearest, most masterly, and at the same time most frank and candid exposition which it was ever our good fortune to listen to from a Finance Minister. Mr. Gladstone's ordinary style of speaking involves a copiousness of words, which approaches redundancy, but which by their graceful allocation and the appositeness of their use render what would be cumbersome in another man effective in him; but on this occasion his *copia verborum* amounted only to that fulness and richness which mellows and tones down the nervous strength of his argumentation and the closeness of his reasoning. For once he left off refining when his audience were, thinking of dining, and he dismissed those who were not so provident as to prepare for a long listen by a previous refectation to their accustomed restoration at seven o'clock in a state of the highest satisfaction. It was only the practical members who had dined early in the expectation of being spellbound by the enchantment of facts and figures made grand by a master of the art of talk till half-past nine or so who carp and grumbled at the plan evolved in the statement of a pet Chancellor of the Exchequer. It should be noted that there was a sustained buoyancy all through Mr. Gladstone's speech, and he was occasionally even humorous, so much so as to evoke a smile and nearly a laugh from the iron gravity of Mr. Cobden, although he did not succeed in chasing away even for a moment that grim and querulous expression which seems to have settled perennially on the countenance of Mr. Bright. Cannot the honourable member for Birmingham spare the House one smile in a Session?

In the days when the opera was a single institution in the fashionable quarter of London the manager used to invite mankind, as distinguished from the upper ten thousand, to see how the *crème de la crème* amused itself by giving what were called "long Thursday evenings." To the initiated they were, as the report goes, dreadful things, and terrible to endure; but they could have been nothing to one of the "long Tuesdays" in the House of Commons in the dog-days. Fancy a House which has been vigorously doing Government business from twelve to four starting afresh at six and going on till past two the next morning, while private members aired their ideas and pattered over endless if not aimless motions in speeches which prove that one of the qualifications of such a functionary as the Speaker is an acquired dulness of mental sensation, combined with aptness and acuteness of ear; or otherwise that right hon. gentleman would be more likely to have visions of Dr. Connolly and Dr. Forbes Winslow than of a coronet in perspective.

One might at a comparatively early hour, even now, weather and period of the year notwithstanding, take an interest in a sensible and philosophical discussion—sensible in its not being too long-drawn-out on so important a subject as the organisation of the Indian army, although it led to nothing. But how is one to characterise the tedium, varied by flashes of irritation, with which one has to endure a long discourse from a lay preacher who tells the House of Commons that they must not be surprised that, on the whole, he is prepared to admit the value of the Scriptures in the abstract, but that he regards

them still more earnestly as subjects of free trade? how is one to describe the feeling with which one listens to Irish members parading impossible grievances and demanding justice for Ireland, because one is not a County Court Judge in England, and another is not a Lord of the Treasury in the present Government? And, all this having dragged on until twelve o'clock, then begins a hot, personal debate, which involves accusations and recriminations, embracing persons out of doors, private members of Parliament, Governments past and present, and insinuates corruption and jobbery on all hands. What a spectacle to meet the first blush of dawn on a calm summer morning!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. L. D.—Clever; but it would occupy a column, which we can by no means spare. PAVITT.—Blank diagrams, various in size and colour, and extremely moderate in price, can be obtained of Messrs. Ashbee and Danglefield, of Bedford-street, Covent Garden. BOOKWORM.—We found it, though not without much seeking, in the old collection of poems called "The Phoenix Nest, &c. 1593." The title is "The Chess Play, very aptly devised by N.B., gent." but it has certainly been reprinted. M. I. O.B.—1. When a player engages to mate with a particular Pawn he is not permitted to "Queen" that man.—2. Your solution of Problem 803 is defective. A BUSCHINGER.—We are glad to hear that the suggestion put forth long ago for the appointment of a permanent secretary to the British Chess Association is likely to be brought under the immediate consideration of the members. The experience of the last few years has shown that the very existence of the society depends upon this suggestion being at once adopted. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 804, by S. P. W., Derevon, I. B. G., Henry, G. T. F., N. P., F. H. F., Annie, Lax, Clara, Charles, Delta, L. J. of Hanworth, F. R. of Norwich, Dover, Pertinax, D. G., Major R., Germanicus, Bumble, Lionel, Max, C. L. C., R. S., H. E. S., I. P., Maypole, W. W., Baptista, V., Banbury, H. S. E., R. C. J., E. E., T. B., Biondello, Q., 1859, Medicus, Iota, F. B. F., Peterkin, Larry, Sligo, Punch, Antony, I. M., Sim, O. P. Q., Omega, G. B. C., C. H. D., Miranda, Rustic, Miles, Cobweb, M. P., A. Florentine, Philo-Chess, Richmond, A. Z., Peregrine, Little Dorrit, Napoleon, H. Strickon, are correct. All others are wrong.

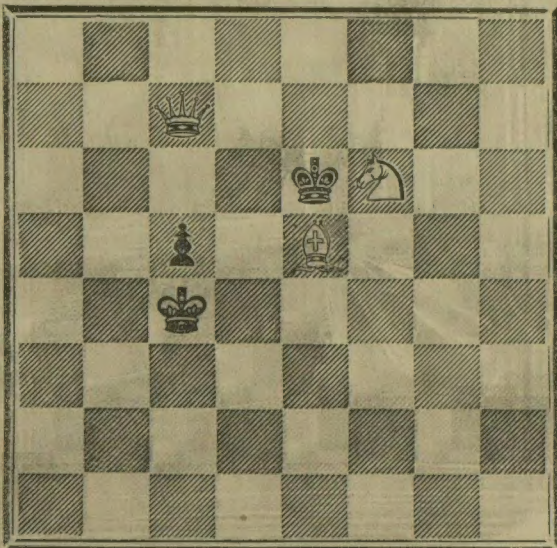
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 804.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K B 8th | Any move |
| 2. Kt to K 6th | Any move |
| 3. Kt mates at K Kt 5th, K B 4th, or Q 4th. | |

PROBLEM No. 805.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and checkmate in three moves.

CHESS IN INDIA.

Smart Game between the Brahmin MOHESCHUNDER and an English Amateur, Mr. M.

(Evans' Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (The Brahmin). | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (The Brahmin). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 13. P takes B | K takes Q P |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 14. Q to her sq | B to K B 3rd |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 15. R checks | K to R sq |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Kt P | 16. P to K B 4th | P to Q B 3rd |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to K 2nd | 17. Q to K R 5th | Kt to K 3rd |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. P to K 5th | P takes P |
| 7. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 19. Q R to Q sq | Q to Q R 4th |
| 8. P takes P | K Kt to K R 3rd | 20. Q takes K R P | K B to Kt 2nd |
| 9. Q B takes Kt | P takes Q B | 21. R takes B | K takes R |
| 10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 22. R to K Kt sq | R to K Kt sq |
| 11. Q to her Kt 3rd | Castles | 23. Kt to K 4th | P takes P |
| 12. K to R sq | B takes Kt | 24. Kt to K Kt 5th | |
- And Black struck his flag.

Another lively Skirmish, in which Mr. M. gives the odds of his Q's Knight

(Remove White's Q's Kt.)

(Musio Gambit.)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 9. Q B takes P | Q to Q B 4th (ch) |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 10. K to R sq | B takes B |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 11. K B takes KBP | K to Q sq |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | P to K Kt 5th | (ch) | |
| 5. Castles | P takes Kt | 12. Q takes K B | K Kt to K 2nd |
| 6. Q takes P | Q to K B 3rd | 13. Q R to K sq | Q Kt to B 3rd |
| 7. P to K 5th | Q takes P | 14. K B to K Kt 6th | P to Q 4th |
| 8. P to Q 3rd | K B to K R 3rd | | And White mates in five moves. |

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A cleverly-conducted Game recently played in a Match between Messrs. CAMPBELL and WORMALD.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 29. K R to K 7th | Q R takes R |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 30. R takes R | K to B sq |
| 3. B to Q Kt 5th | P to Q R 3rd | 31. P to Q 5th | K to K sq |
| 4. B to Q R 4th | Kt to K B 3rd | 32. R to Q R 7th | R to Q sq |
| 5. Castles | B to K 2nd | 33. R takes Q R P | R takes Q P |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | Castles | 34. R to Q R 7th | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 7. R to K sq | P to Q Kt 4th | 35. K to Kt 2nd | P to Q 6th |
| 8. B to Q B 2nd | P to Q 4th | 36. P to Kt 4th | K to B sq |
| 9. P takes P | Q takes P | 37. P to B 3rd | P to B 3rd |
| 10. P to Q 4th | P to K 5th | 38. P to K R 4th | K to Kt 2nd |
| 11. P to Q B 4th (a) | P to K R 4th | 39. P to Kt 4th | P takes P |
| 12. B takes P | Kt takes R | 40. P takes P | R to Q 4th |
| 13. R takes Kt | Q B to K B 4th | 41. P to B 4th | R to Q B 6th |
| 14. R to K sq | K B to Q Kt 5th | 42. P to R 5th | R to Q 6th |
| | (b) | 43. P to R 6th | K to B sq |
| 15. B to Q 2nd | P takes P | 44. K to B 2nd | K to K 2nd |
| 16. Q to Q R 4th (c) | B takes Q Kt | 45. R to Q R 5th (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 17. Q takes Kt | B takes B | 46. P to Q R 7th | R to Q R 5th |
| 18. Kt takes B | Q to Q R 4th | 47. K to B 3rd | R to Q R 5th |
| 19. Q R takes B | Q takes Kt | 48. P to K 5th (d) | P takes P |
| 20. Q takes Pat B 5th | R to Q sq | 49. P to Kt 6th | R to R 6th (ch) |
| 21. K R to Q sq | P to K B 5th | 50. P to K 6th | R to R 5th (ch) |
| 22. P to K Kt 3rd | P to K 5th | 51. K to B 4th | R to R 4th (ch) |
| 23. Q R to Q B sq | K R to K sq | 52. K takes P | R to R 4th (ch) |
| 24. Q R to Q B 3rd | Q to K 7th | 53. K to Kt 4th | R to R 4th (ch) |
| 25. Q takes Q | K R takes Q | 54. K to Kt 5th | R to R 3rd |
| 26. Q R takes Q B P | K R takes Q Kt P | 55. K to R 6th | R to R 8th |
| 27. K R to K sq | K R to Q Kt 4th | 56. K to R 7th | |
| 28. Q R to Q 7th | K R to Q Kt sq | 57. P to Kt 7th | |
- And wins.

(a) This is very well played; retreating the Knight would have been disastrous. (b) He ought rather to have moved his other Bishop to K Kt 5th. (c) The best play, winning at least a Pawn. (d) An excellent conception. It was only by the offer to sacrifice these Pawns that he could have won the game.

We have strong grounds for thinking, says the *Daily News*, that an important correspondence has taken place between our Foreign Office and Mr. Daniel A. Lange, and that this gentleman has finally obtained from the Government a distinct reply respecting the Government's intentions on the subject of the Suez Canal.

THE FARM.

THE attendance at Warwick, owing to a most extraordinary resolution on the part of the railway companies to run no special trains from Birmingham and elsewhere, fell considerably short of that of Chester, which had Liverpool and Manchester, and special trains with excursionists riding on the top of the carriages and the very tenders themselves, to depend on. It must be considered as a successful show, on the whole, with Royal Butterfly, the Duke of Richmond's Southdown ram, and, we must add, Matchless IV., as its especial points. His Grace's was decidedly the best type of a Down ram ever yet exhibited, and something very remarkable will have to arise to beat Royal Butterfly in the aged bull class next year. He was highly commended last year at a time when he was so ill that he had to be taken from the yard. Australia came out with an offer for him of twelve hundred guineas; but they have always rather regretted that they sold Master Butterfly; and, as Frederick is getting into the vale of years, they were not anxious to sell, and at once set the price at two thousand. The stewards felt compelled to make an excuse for the fearful blundering of the Short-horn judges; but as it merely amounted to this, that, if persons were only to see the pains they had taken to arrive at a correct result, having the animals led out and back again, making their minutes in their note-books, &c., less would have been said by the observers than has been said; it had better have been left alone. In the bull classes they did their work well, but really nine out of ten of the shorthorn men you met were fain to say that they made a most painful hash of it among the females, and that they trusted they would go into judicial retirement to the end of their days. Their friends tried to say that they went on a new principle, and did not care so much for quality and elegance as for size; but, unfortunately, they did not carry out their principle, and judged so wildly that no one could tell what they had been at. We are informed that Queen of the Isles was put back at once, with "Turn in that vulgar thing again," or something to that effect; and yet we find Volga with a third prize, and Rosette, who was pretty nearly as plain as Queen of the Isles in her one bad point, with a second. We are not going so far as to say that they were indubitably wrong in not placing the Queen first in her class, because we think that the winner and one of the highly commended ones—both very different in their styles—were quite as good; but we contend that not even including her in the commendations argues either very great carelessness or ignorance. This is the first time, we believe, for twenty years that Mr. Booth has left the yard without a first or second prize; but still we cannot agree that he is justified in lodging a protest against the decision, as, if the leader of the shorthorn world sets the fashion, all the junior members will lift up their horn, and that would be fearfully inconvenient. The opinion of nearly every shorthorn man was with him that his animal had been most unduly slighted, and this was amply sufficient. We hear that on Friday evening he refused 800 gs. for the heifer, and that, too, from a great adherent of the Bates blood. The purchases of all kinds of stock were very extensive, and a first-prize Hereford bull and heifer went to Australia.

Another week of brilliant weather has brought on the crops amazingly. Oats and Talavera wheat are already cut; but the extreme heat has unduly forced it, and there is a great deal of blind wheat and thin barley. A large breadth has been laid by the storm, and potatoes in some localities have been attacked very intensely by the disease.

A very excellent shorthorn sale came off, under Mr. Strafford's auspices, a few days since, at Edenbridge, Kent. Mr. Tracey has only had a herd since 1854, and has principally made it by purchases during that period at the sales of Sir Charles Knightley, Sir John Lubbock, Messrs. Tanqueray, Marjoribanks, and Harvey Combe. The cows had remarkably good size, and the twenty-five averaged £46 12s. 4d.; while the ten bulls were not so good, and averaged £30 19s. 6d.; the Chief, by Carolus (14,246), from Cleopatra III., which was purchased by Mr. Strafford, making thirty-eight guineas. The eighteen months' Miss Butterfly, by Master Butterfly, from a cow with a good deal of Booth blood, was the prima donna of the day, and went to America for one hundred guineas, for Mr. Sheldon, of Geneva. This gentleman has just purchased Grand Duke of Oxford, at a very long price, from Capt. Gunter, and the two sailed from Liverpool together. The Cleopatra's Third and Fourth went for seventy-six guineas and seventy-eight guineas; Mr. Noakes, of Brockley Hall, near Lewisham, bought largely; and Mr. Hales, the purchaser of the two hundred and sixty-guinea calf Moss Rose, at Mr. Harvey Combe's sale, had two lots knocked down to him. The whole sale, including three steers, made £1510.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTRE DAME RESTORED: THE NEW SPIRE.

THE venerable Cathedral of Notre Dame, the silent witness of so many changes of which it is the only survivor, at one time seriously threatened to fall into a state of irretrievable decay. At length, under the reign of Louis Philippe, some steps were taken to save it from destruction, and the work of partial restoration commenced. But the honour of rendering to Notre Dame its pristine beauty was reserved for the Emperor Napoleon III., who has also endowed it with the new sacristy seen in our Engraving, which is so exactly in conformity with the style of architecture of the building that it would almost seem to have formed a part of the original edifice. This new sacristy was completed in 1850.

With few public edifices are so many interesting historical souvenirs associated. It has survived the encroachments of age and the destroying hand of man; has witnessed the rise and fall of different forms of government, and been the scene of inauguration of each new one. Te Deums without number have been sung within its precincts; and its altar was even desecrated, during a certain period of the Great Revolution, by offerings made to the Goddess of Reason.

The columns of our Journal are not adapted for a long description of Notre Dame. We may, however, be permitted to state that the present edifice dates from the twelfth century; that other churches had previously occupied the same site as far back as the year 365 of the Christian era; and that the principal dimensions of the sacred edifice are as follow:—Length, 390 ft.; width at transept, 144 ft.; height of vaulting, 102 ft.; height of towers, 204 ft.; width of western front, 128 ft. The able artist, M. Félix Thigny, has given us the representation of this world-celebrated cathedral in its present aspect, from the abside in the direction of the towers, and from the most favourable point of view for showing its admirable proportions and the exact form of the new spire. As it is the restoration of the exterior, just completed, and the new spire, that we have to describe, we will at once proceed to give the details of interest relating to them respectively.

The works in connection with the restoration of Notre Dame were commenced in 1845, and were first employed upon the south side of the choir, which had been modified in consequence of the establishment of a sacristy towards the middle of the last century. On this side the edifice presented the appearance of a ruin. The western side was undertaken in 1847, and the exterior restoration of the choir was continued up to 1857, when it was terminated. From 1851 to 1852 the works were interrupted. Recommended again in 1853, the labour of renovation was bestowed upon the exterior of the southern façade of the nave; in 1855 this portion was completed, and in 1856 the restoration of the northern façade was commenced.

During the present year the restoration of the interior of the choir has been undertaken, as well as the reconstruction of the central vault of the transept and the interior repair of the nave, both of which will be finished in 1865. Twenty years will have thus been required for the entire restoration of the building.

The choir is recovering its primitive form, the fine mosaic pavement of the time of Louis XIV. having been preserved, as well as the bronze statues of angels, the group in white marble, and the stalls of the same period, together with the kneeling-statues of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. It will be inclosed by a gilt iron railing, preceded by a sort of screen, of leaning height, and will be provided with a jubé for reading the Epistle and the Gospel. All the windows will be of coloured glass and of grisailles. It is not intended to paint the interior of the cathedral. The pavement of the church



PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.—NOTRE DAME RESTORED: THE NEW SPIRE

will be of marble, and that of the chapels of carved stone or of square encaustic tiles. The entire cost of these repairs will ultimately reach the sum of 8,650,000 francs (£346,000).

The Cathedral of Notre Dame formerly possessed, in the centre of the transept, a wooden spire covered with lead, which dated from the thirteenth century, and was pulled down in 1797 on account of its decayed condition. The new spire, which is of most beautiful construction, reaches to a height of 148 feet above the highest part of the roof; but this measurement is exclusive of the cross, which is rather more than 26 feet. From the pavement of the church to the vane on the spire the distance is 292 feet. The new spire, as was the old one, will be entirely covered with lead: it consists of one closed story, two open stories, and the pyramid, which is decorated with croes and divers ornaments. The open galleries have balustrades; the carved arches rest on piles of small columns; and four of the angles of the spire, which is constructed as an octagon, are each supported by a large spur, visible on the outside, and ornamented with statues of the Twelve Apostles and the emblems of the Four Evangelists. These sixteen figures are of raised copper. The exterior decorations of the body of the spire are of lead, consisting of fine leafwork, of croes or fleurons, of capitals, and of ornamental waterspouts. The weight of the leadwork is upwards of 180 tons. By the interior staircases it is very easy to reach the second story, which is a little below the level of the towers. The placing of the framework of this new spire was commenced on the 14th of February and terminated on the 15th of May last, and the decorations are all in an advanced stage.

In the body of the Gallic cock surmounting the cross, which was raised to its position on the 22nd of June, has been placed a box, curiously inscribed as follows:—

In this box, tied with red silk ribbon, and sealed with our seal, are inclosed the relics of the true Cross and Crown of Thorns of our Saviour Jesus Christ; of Saint Denis, the first Bishop of Paris and martyr; and of Saint Genevieve the virgin, and patroness of this city. Paris, the vigil of Pentecost, after the solemn benediction of the cross to be placed on the summit of the spire of our metropolitan church, June 11, 1859. + François-Nicolas, Cardinal MORLOT, Archbishop of Paris.

The total expense of the spire will be upwards of 400,000 francs (£16,000).

We cannot terminate this notice of one of the most important Ca-

thedrals in Europe without expressing our best thanks for much of the entirely original information contained in our article to M. Violet Leduc, the present able architect of Notre Dame, who has so artistically suggested and carried out most of the measures taken for the preservation of this venerable edifice.

THE SHORT-NOSED SEAHORSE (HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS).

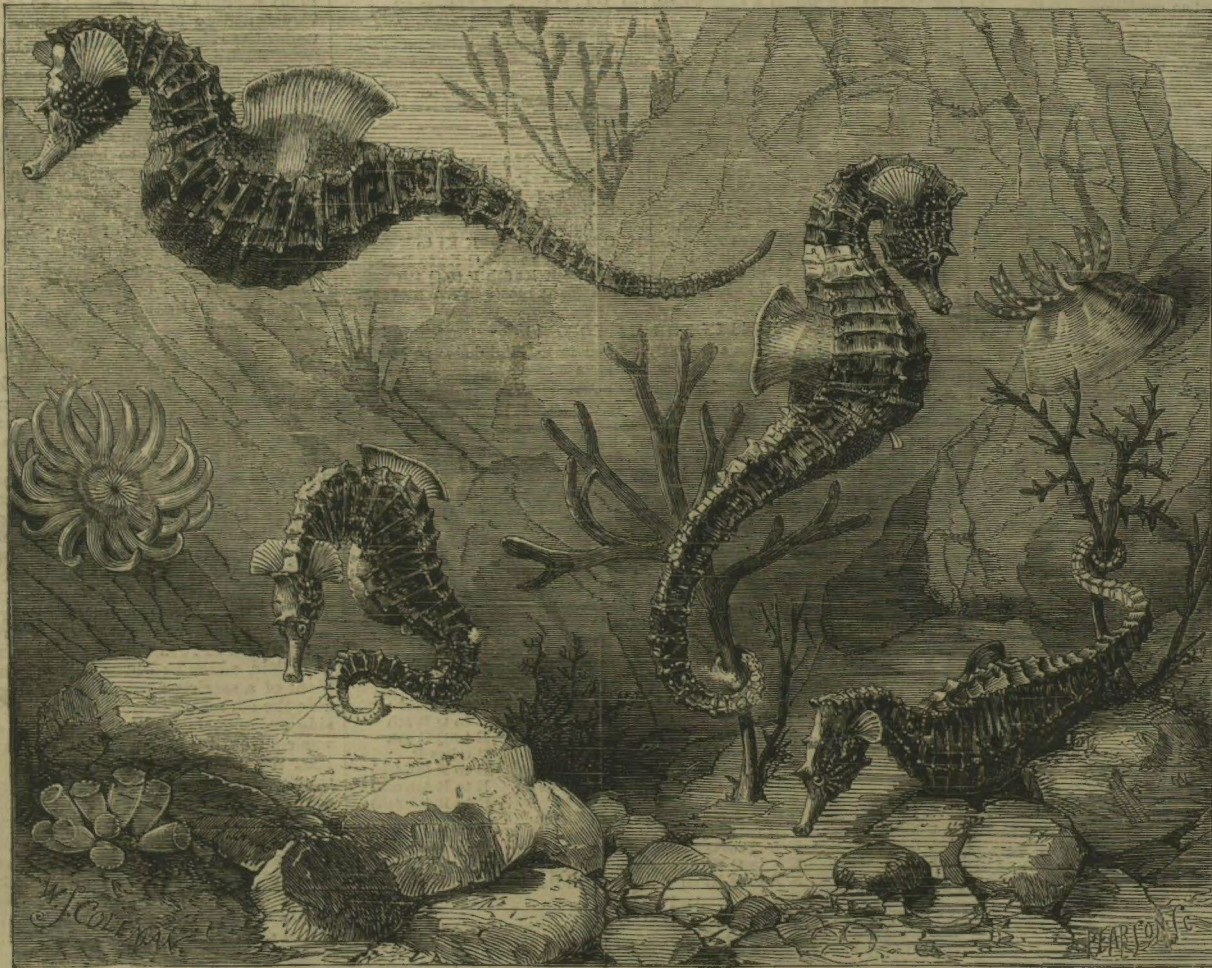
SOME examples of the Short-nosed Seahorse (the *Hippocampus Brevirostris* of Cuvier, were presented to the Zoological Society of

London a few weeks since by Theodore Ferreira Pinto, Esq., formerly one of their members; and are now exhibited alive in the aquarium in their gardens in the Regent's Park. These interesting creatures were obtained by this gentleman from the seashore near the mouth of the Tagus, in Portugal, and carried safely in a glass water-bowl through Spain and France until they arrived in this country on the 17th of May last.

The Hippocampus or Seahorse belongs to the peculiar order of fishes denominated by Cuvier *Lophobranchii*, from having their gills arranged in small rounded tufts (*Λοφός, crista*) along the branchial arches instead of in pectinations, as is the case in the greater number of ordinary fishes. Like some of their allies the *Syngnathi*, or pipe-fishes, several specimens of which have also from time to time been exhibited in the society's aquarium, they are remarkable for the large share taken by the male in their reproductive economy. The female is provided in the front of her body with a small anal fin. The male has nothing of this kind, but possesses in its place a pouch on the abdomen, formed by folds of the integument.

It is curious to observe the motions of these creatures in their glass habitation, so different from those of ordinary fishes. When swimming about they maintain nearly a vertical position, the head and nose being poked forward to explore into the crevices and corners among the seaweed and stones. But the tail is always ready to grasp any stick or straw that may present itself, and the animal's favourite position appears to be at anchor, with the tail grasping some object of this sort. The quick vibratory motion of the dorsal fin, which seems to act as a steamer's screw in impelling their progress, is also very remarkable.

The Short-nosed Hippocampus is common in the Mediterranean, and well known in its dried state to English visitors to Naples and Sicily, being usually called *Cavallo del Mare*, or Seahorse. It ranges round the coasts of Spain, and occasionally visits both shores of the Channel, so that it is included in the list of British fishes. This is, however, we believe, the first time that it has been kept alive in this country for any length of time, and it is to be hoped that the Zoological Society will succeed in preserving these specimens so as to permit more accurate investigation into some of their singular habits.



THE SHORT-NOSED SEAHORSE (HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS) IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.